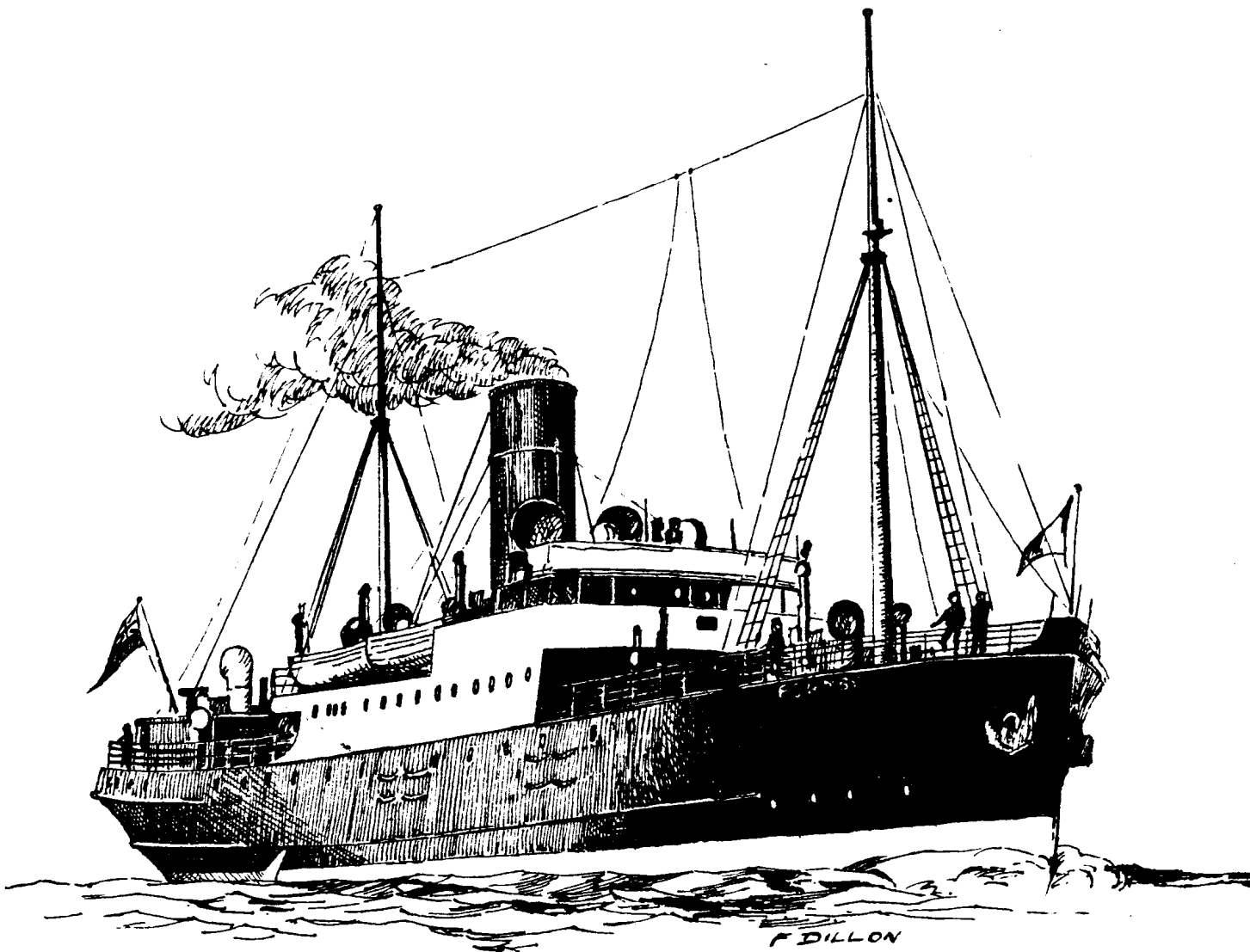


Old Waterford Society

DECIES

XXXVIII

SUMMER 1988.



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FRONT COVER:

The cover illustration shows the Clyde Shipping Company's SS. Formby, which is referred to in the history of the Company in this issue.

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E D I T O R I A L.

The news that Waterford Corporation has acquired the former Methodist Church at Greyfriars for use as a Heritage Centre must be a source of considerable satisfaction to all who are interested in the history of the city.

The lack of a civic museum in Waterford has long been felt and the new premises should admirably fill this need. Reginald's Tower which has done yeoman service for many years is not ideally suitable as a museum, being too small and its upper floors difficult of access. Nevertheless, while saluting the new centre, we must not forget to doff our hats to the venerable building.

We would hope that , in addition to the objects found in the course of the recent excavations in the city centre, some of which are currently exhibited in Reginald's Tower, various other artefacts which have a strong Waterford link and which are housed elsewhere will find a resting place in the new centre. Of interest in this connection are the flints found in the course of the Bally Lough Survey and which are at present in University College, Cork. Perhaps these, or a representative selection, could be returned for display in Waterford.

The city's heritage is so rich and varied that a very large building would be required to house a collection reflecting all aspects of its history. Nevertheless, it is hoped that its importance as a major seaport and trading centre will receive due recognition. Many of our readers will remember the regrettably short-lived maritime museum which existed here some years ago.

We would not presume to dictate to our city officials and representatives who have demonstrated their awareness of the historical resources of Waterford and whose record to date has been very good. We would, however, suggest that now perhaps would be an appropriate time to consider the appointment of a full time archaeologist who could act as curator of the Heritage Centre and be available to evaluate any further finds coming to light.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at Garter Lane Arts Centre, Waterford, on Friday, 8th April, 1988.

In their reports the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer indicated that the Society was in a healthy state financially and otherwise. Tributes were paid to the two officers concerned by the Chairman and by the large attendance of members.

In his address, the Chairman, Mr. P. Kenneally, reviewed the activities of the Society during the previous twelve months and expressed his gratification at seeing a number of new young members at Society gatherings.

On the proposition of the Chairman Honorary Life Membership of the Society was conferred on Mr. John Hodge. This motion was passed with acclamation.

Various Society matters were discussed after which the election of Officers and Committee was proceeded with as follows:

Chairman	:	Mr. P. Kenneally.
Vice Chairman	:	Mrs. Lisa Gallagher.
Hon. Secretary	:	Mrs. Nellie Croke.
Hon. Treasurer	:	Mrs. Renee Lumley.
Hon. Editor	:	Mr. F. Dillon.
P.R.O.	:	Mr. N. Cassidy.

COMMITTEE:

Mr. T. Cooney
 Miss P. Fanning
 Mr. F. Heylin
 Mr. P. Kennedy
 Mr. S. O'Brien
 Mr. L. O'hEachtighearn
 Mr. N. O'Flaherty
 Mr. J. O'Meara.

Parnell and the Leadership of Nationalist Ireland.

Dr. Martin Mansergh.

Charles Stewart Parnell's entry into politics in 1874 and election in 1875 certainly owed much to his name. Isaac Butt, the leader of the Home Rule Party, told Barry O'Brien, a Fenian and later Parnell's biographer, 'My dear boy, we have got a splendid recruit an historic name, my friend young Parnell of Wicklow', even though he could hardly string two sentences together. 'We all listened to him with pain while he was on his legs and felt immensely relieved when he sat down', wrote Barry O'Brien afterwards. Although we have in the meantime had a democratic revolution, having a name with a tradition behind it is still an asset in Irish politics and in many other walks of life as well.

Parnell for me has always been one of Ireland's greatest and most inspiring leaders, a favourite historical figure, despite the fact that he was never perhaps an easy person to like.

There is a temptation for those involved in the political world to be free with the historical facts, when they speak about or commemorate great men and women of the past while they have their minds firmly concentrated on the present. I feel some irritation when I hear Wolfe Tone republicanism equated with the pluralist society, very often by people who have little sympathy with constitutional separatism in the present day. Not too long ago in a Tipperary cemetery, the devotion of Liam Lynch to the constitutional path and to peaceful methods was warmly praised in a commemoration speech. At regular intervals we have from public affairs broadcasters and party politicians the benefit of Michael Collins' posthumous views on the current Northern situation.

I hope I will not cause disappointment, when I say that I have not been able to discover what Charles Stewart Parnell thought about the Anglo-Irish Agreement, either in 1879, in 1884 or in 1891, and therefore do not propose to speculate on the subject.

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Indeed many of Parnell's beliefs and political actions do not particularly accord with contemporary political fashions or the type of consensus that is now reflected in the national media. In recent years Parnell has been rarely quoted on a political platform, and it is an interesting question why. Parnell was a highly controversial figure in his day, long before the divorce case, revered by the people but passionately hated by the Unionist establishment in Ireland and especially by a large segment of the British establishment. It is not reasonable to expect that discussion of his career, even after the lapse of a century, would be completely devoid of controversy, even if we would hope to avoid the acrimony of the Joyce family dinner table. Much as one might like to adopt the approach recommended in the book of Ecclesiasticus: 'Let us now praise famous men', analysis is more interesting than panegyric.

Parnell had some of Swift's 'savage indignation'. It is related to two objects, the humiliating treatment of Ireland and of Irish people by England in general and specifically the catastrophe of the famine. With regard to the first Parnell relived for himself the experience of the more intelligent and sensitive members of the Ascendancy in 18th century Ireland. Even the Irish gentry were never treated as equals by the British ruling classes. Their ideals were expressed by Grattan, the reality of their position pointed out brutally by Lord Clare. The Protestant Anti-Unionist tradition, which came briefly to the surface again after disestablishment in the 1870's, was allied in Parnell's case to an American ancestry, a grandfather Admiral Stewart of Ulster origins, who had captured two British vessels in the war of 1812.

Most contemporaries, both enemies and friends, described Parnell as anti-British or at least anti-English. That was not of course quite as heinous a charge a century ago as it appears to be today. Barry O'Brien wrote: 'The idea that the Irish were despised was always in Parnell's mind. This arrogance, this assumption of superiority galled Parnell, and he resolved to wring justice from England and to humiliate her in the process'. But what does or did the term anti-British mean? It could mean an inherited or acquired antipathy to or dislike of a country, its people and its whole way of life. While it is quite possible that Parnell disliked some things about England, Cambridge University for example, or at least some of the people he met there, the fact is he spent much of his life as a parliamentarian in London, and he eventually married an Englishwoman, with whom he had lived for nearly a decade. His political beliefs were founded on a positive principle stated in his maiden speech: 'Why should Ireland be treated as a geographical fragment of England.....? Ireland is not a geographical fragment but a nation'. This was no more than a statement of the position of Grattan and Davis. But since Britain was denying Ireland the political rights of nationhood, Ireland had only two choices, to persuade Britain by sweet reason and saintly patience that she was wrong, or to fight her by every available political means and in the last resort non-political means to obtain legitimate national rights. After all, Liberal politicians were prepared privately to admit by the 1880's, Ireland was held by force not by consent. Anyone engaged in a political battle faces within the framework of that battle, an opposing political force, and is obviously anti that force as well as pro its own objectives.

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If Parnell was anti-British, then a whole string of British politicians, Disraeli, Gladstone for quite a lot of his career, Chamberlain, Hartington, Harcourt, Forster, Salisbury, Lord Randolph Churchill and so on were anti-Irish. To pick a single example, Disraeli's biographer, Lord Blake, says of him: 'Disraeli was at heart wholly out of sympathy with the Irish, and, excepting certain proposals in 1852, made essentially for tactical purposes, he never did or said anything helpful to them'. Britain has been fairly successful over the last century in labelling any vigorous assertion of Ireland's independent political rights as anti-British, while avoiding being confronted itself with the opposite accusation because Irish people are mostly too polite to make it. What in reality is at issue is a difference of opinion, on both sides, as to whether conciliation or reconciliation as we call it nowadays, is an effective political method for the weak to use vis a vis the strong and vice versa. By definition most forms of violence also have limited effectiveness between the weak and the strong. What Parnell and his political allies were engaged in between 1877 and 1882 was creative resistance at its most successful (the civil rights movement of the late 1960's in the North was another example of creative resistance). In many ways this was the most brilliant period of Parnell's life, which created a decisive political momentum, which was never thereafter wholly lost, even though diverted into other channels.

Isaac Butt, the leader of the Home Rule Party when Parnell entered Parliament, is an honourable figure in Irish history, but was a hopeless political leader. Starting life as a Tory, he became totally disillusioned by the callousness of Britain towards Ireland during the Famine. He won the respect of the Fenians by defending their actions as political and as President of the Amnesty Association. A very loose Home Government Association of which he was the head grew out of a temporary Protestant backlash against Disestablishment, which was in breach of the promise at the Act of Union that the churches would be perpetually united. It adopted in place of repeal federalism (within the U.K.) as its programme, that blind alley which crops up with a certain monotonous regularity at different points in Irish history. This ever so mild political movement would not have been complete without clerical condemnation from some quarter. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, who it will be remembered had said that 'hell was not hot enough nor eternity long enough' to punish the Fenians described the Home Rule Association as 'in the circumstances of the country, one of the most mischievous movements to which you have been ever urged or excited', and the Bishop of Cork had gently to point out to him that Home Rule and Fenianism were not quite the same thing. The tensions in the early period between those, including the Church, who favoured support for the Liberal Party and those who favoured an independent movement were not satisfactorily resolved under Butt's leadership.

The Disraeli Government of the late 1870's constituted probably the heyday of British imperialism. Butt's disorganised Home Rule party, which imposed no discipline on its members, and allowed nominal 'Home Rulers' to sit on different sides of the house, got no hearing when it put forward private members bills dealing with issues such as the land, the university question or home rule itself. Biggar, Parnell and a small group of MPs systematically obstructed the proceedings of the House, kept Ministers and Members out of bed at all hours, and eventually forced Parliament to change its rules. Parnell sometimes spoke for hours in a deserted house.

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He said he rather liked an empty House. It gave him more time to think. When later on a young MP asked him what was the best way of learning the rules of the House, he replied: 'By breaking them'.

Butt deplored obstruction, on the grounds that it was the abandonment of constitutional action. He steadfastly maintained that something was being achieved, even when it was obvious that nothing had changed or was going to change. 'They had not obtained Home Rule', Butt said, 'but they had been making a steady progress in the House of Commons and in English public opinion in regard to all their measures'. The Freeman's Journal commented in 1878: 'Mr. Butt seems to think that his policy of self-effacement on every occasion is the way to win for Ireland her rights'. Butt in his last years finally succumbed to the fatal magnetic charm of Westminster, which in one speech he referred to 'as the mother of representative institutions, the seat of intellect, the life, and the power of this great united nation'. He believed that Parnell and his friends were simply antagonizing British opinion, and were behaving in a thoroughly counterproductive fashion.

The Irish MP, Mitchell Henry put it in a rather different perspective: 'I do not hesitate to say that what makes Mr. Parnell and some others so hateful to the English press and to most of the English members is that they think them formidable because not likely to be bought by office, or by what is quite as fatal, by personal flattery'. Today, with all the international bodies, it is just as possible for a politician of a small country to be flattered into thinking he is a great statesman, when he supports the interests of other countries and neglects those of his own.

Parnell's background and upbringing gave him one inestimable advantage. He was not in any sense overawed or intimidated by the venerable aura of British institutions, with which he was thoroughly familiar. He was ready to take them on in their own heartland. Unlike Butt, unlike Redmond, Parnell was not seduced by Westminster. As the radical MP, Dilke said: 'We could not get at him as at any other man in English public life. He was not one of us in any sense. Dealing with him was like dealing with a foreign power. This gave him an immense advantage.

Parnell first came to British public notice, when to the shock of the House of Commons he told the British Home Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks Beach that he could not regard the Manchester martyrs, who had killed a police guard while trying to rescue prisoners, as murderers. Parnell had already identified himself with the amnesty movement. The British Government of the day stated adamantly that Home Rule was 'out'. 'The Times' stated: 'Parliament will not, cannot grant Home Rule. The mere demand for it lies beyond the range of practical discussion'. Some flavour of Parnell's attitudes in this period can be gauged from his speeches, as at Manchester in 1877:

Did they get the abolition of tithes by the conciliation of their English taskmasters? No, it was because they adopted different measures. Did O'Connell gain Emancipation for Ireland by conciliation? Catholic Emancipation was gained because an English King and his ministers feared revolution. Why was the

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English church in Ireland disestablished and disendowed ? Why was some measure of protection given the Irish tenant ? It was because there was an explosion at Clerkenwell and because a lock was shot off a prison van at Manchester.

In July in the House of Commons, in the process of keeping the House sitting for 35 hours on the South Africa Bill Parnell said :

I did not think myself called on to refrain from acting on English questions for fear of any annoyance the English might feel, any more than the English have ever felt called on to refrain from interfering in our concerns for fear of any annoyance we might feel.

At the Rotunda in August 1877 he stated :

I care nothing for this English Parliament nor for its outcries. I care nothing for its existence, if that existence is to continue a source of tyranny and destruction to my country.

As he often stated: 'By the judgement of the Irish people only do I and will I, stand or fall'.

The royal family was another British institution for which Parnell showed little affection. In 1880, he engaged in controversy in the columns of the press with Lord Randolph Churchill on the Famine Queen. 'In reference to Lord Randolph Churchill's contradiction of my statement, that the Queen gave nothing to relieve the Famine in 1847, I find I might have gone still further and said with perfect accuracy that not only did she give nothing, but that she actually intercepted £6,000 of the donation which the Sultan of Turkey desired to contribute to the Famine Fund'. Or take his attitude to a visit by the Prince of Wales in the 1880's:

I fail to see upon what ground it can be claimed for any lover of constitutional government under a limited monarchy that the Prince is entitled to a reception from the independent and patriotic people of Ireland, or to any recognition save from the garrison of officials and landowners and placehunters who fatten upon the poverty and misfortunes of the country. Would it be tolerated in England for a moment if the Government, for their own party purposes, on the eve of a general election were to use the Prince of Wales as an electioneering agent in any section of the country in order to embarrass their political opponents ? The breach of constitutional privilege becomes still graver when we consider that it is the march of a nation which is now sought to be impeded.

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Certainly many of the emotional attitudes of Parnell, from his early bid for Fenian support to his late hillside appeal in Navan that royal Meath might one day become republican Meath, were close to what would nowadays be described as republican, even if Home Rule required retention of the monarchical link.

Some, mainly English, historians have argued that Parnell was too self-indulgent, and that there was a price to be paid for his alleged hostility to Britain. Ensor, in his late 19th century volume in the Oxford history of England claimed 'his whole attitude expressed a deliberate hatred towards their nation, which was not unnaturally returned' and that 'to concede home rule to Parnell seemed like handing over Ireland to a king of the ogres ! But of course whether there would have been any Home Rule Bill to have been defeated but for Parnell's tough political approach must be open to doubt.

In the circumstances of 19th century Ireland, British resistance to repeal, coercion, evictions, and above all, the outrage that the Famine constituted, the only surprising thing is how limited was the resort to physical force. Practical experience in 1848 and 1867 showed the difficulties of mounting a militarily significant rising, though doing nothing to diminish the romantic aura of rebellion. Parnell's sister Fanny still in her teens, was contributing patriotic verse to 'The Irish World'. From the very beginning and throughout his career, Parnell sought the support of the Fenians, and never lost touch with 'advanced nationalists' as he usually referred to them, although some of them opposed his political course. Physical rebellion on the open warfare lines of the '98 rebellion, one historical event in which he showed some interest - he was a maker of history not a reader of it - did not seem to him to be a practicable option, and he was fortunate as a politician that the Fenians or many of them were prepared to give political agitation a try, while reserving their other options. He knew better than to mix the role of politician and rebel in the manner of Wolfe Tone or Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He as a politician, had a certain sphere of action and certain possibilities. If those failed, then the initiative would return to the advocates of physical force. This was not what he desired, it was just political realism. As he said when he was sent to prison, 'Captain Moonlight would take over'. But he sharply repudiated a reported threat by Devoy in 1881 on the lives of British Ministers and to burn down cities, if coercion were proceeded with. He was, moreover, appalled at the Phoenix Park murders, and in a moment of rare emotion uncharacteristically offered his resignation to Gladstone both because he regarded Lord Frederick Cavendish as sympathetic to Ireland and because it undermined completely the assurances he had given to Gladstone in the so-called Kilmainham Treaty. The Phoenix Park murders did far more damage to the Irish party than to Britain.

While violence did not cease completely during the period of his leadership, he succeeded in harnessing the support of many of those who believed that physical force was in principle justified. Without a vigorous and aggressive policy, he could never have succeeded in obtaining the measure of Fenian and ex-Fenian support that he did for what was basically a constitutional movement. From the mid 1880's to 1912 was one of the most prolonged peaceful periods in modern Irish history. It was when Redmond reverted to

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the constitutional nationalism of Butt, in September 1914 that the Nationalist Party lost the initiative to the straight separatists.

Nowhere was Parnell's success greater than in harnessing effectively for the first time Irish American support behind a national movement. Nowadays it is fashionable to denigrate Irish-American views as naive and ill-informed, because of their more fundamentalist approach to national issues. American support was vital to the success of the Land League and of the Parnellite movement. Parnell, like De Valera after him, proud of his American blood, was well-placed to tap that support. British politicians were fully aware that the Irish presence in America had shifted the imbalance of power somewhat more in Ireland's favour. Sir William Harcourt stated, 'In former Irish rebellions the Irish were in Ireland. Now there is an Irish nation in the United States equally hostile, with plenty of money, absolutely beyond our reach and yet within ten days of our shores'. The Irish-American community have made an inestimable contribution over the past hundred years to the attainment and maintenance of Irish independence. Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, writing 30 years ago, stated 'America did remain a great resource, in money and encouragement whenever an Irish movement was on a leftward line, a fact that gave Irish politics a greater depth and Irish leaders a much wider range of choice than they would otherwise have had'. Parnell's success also reflected well on Irish-Americans in their own country. The so-called 'New Departure' based on a programme outlined in an open telegram from Devoy to Kickham, President of the IRB, for passing on to Parnell laid out the conditions for the support of Irish Nationalists in America, the pursuit of self-government, vigorous agitation of the land question on the basis of a peasant proprietary and an aggressive and disciplined voting behaviour at Westminster, especially in resistance to coercion. The alliance worked extremely well, while it lasted. The challenge facing Irish politicians of later generations has been to try and reunite Irish-American opinion behind a positive political programme, that has some prospect of success, and to recreate if possible the momentum of the New Departure.

The agricultural depression of 1879, the emergence of famine, and the wholesale evictions posed a dilemma both for constitutional and for revolutionary nationalists. What was the proper relationship of the central national issue to a burning social issue like the land question? It is an important question, worth pondering, as it has some relevance to our own time. Professor Oliver MacDonagh, in his brilliant study States of Mind on Anglo Irish Conflict, has pointed out the political function of simple, easily grasped, demands such as Catholic Emancipation, Repeal, Home Rule, and he could easily have added the Irish Republic and later still a united Ireland. The fulfillment of any one of these demands was meant to comprehend with them the solution of all other problems. It was held by some, both Fenians and constitutional politicians, that the solution of all other questions had to await the fulfillment of the central political goal. If social questions could be solved within the framework of the Union, it might serve to weaken the demand for Home Rule or for separation. As against that the abstract political demand, when it had no immediate prospect of fulfillment because of British opposition, only aroused a limited degree of popular favour and support, presumably

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because it did not seem to have an immediate relevance to people's lives.

James Fintan Lalor writing in 1848 was of the view that 'the land question contains and the legislative question does not contain the materials from which victory is manufactured. There is, I am convinced, but one way alone; and that is to link Repeal to some other question, like a railway carriage to an engine; some questions possessing the intrinsic strength which Repeal wants; and strong enough to carry both itself and Repeal together..... Repeal had always to be dragged. This I speak of will carry itself - as the cannonball carries itself down the hill'.

To take over the leadership of the land struggle, as was being urged by Michael Davitt, and to relegate Home Rule for the time being to second place, represented an awesome responsibility, and Parnell did not commit himself to it in haste. But as well as a strong political instinct, he had a strong sense of social justice. He played a key role in the abolition of flogging in the navy, for which his likeness has appeared ever since on the packet of Players cigarettes. He also voted against capital punishment. The scenes that he saw in the West made a deep impression on him. His attendance at the Westport meeting in 1879, despite the condemnation of the aged Archbishop MacHale, when he urged the tenants to keep a firm grip of their homesteads and lands and not to allow them to be dispossessed as they were in 1847, was regarded as the most courageous act of his political career by Michael Davitt. Of course, most of the credit for the setting up of the Land League and for organized resistance meant to stop just short of physical violence belongs to Davitt and several individuals in the West of Ireland. The leadership and prestige of Parnell helped to improve its chances of success. Parnell and Dillon went to America to raise funds for the Land League. He also helped to set a realistic goal of a peasant proprietary of the land.

In America Parnell was the first Irish leader to address the House of Representatives on 2 February 1880, and only one of the very few including Lafayette and Kossuth who had yet been given that privilege. He himself described his reception as 'an unprecedented honour to the humble representatives of an oppressed people'. He used his opportunity well and I would like to read extracts from this speech, which is passed over by all the standard works on Parnell, and which I had to cull from the columns of the Freeman's Journal, both for its intrinsic political interest, and as an example of a cogent and effective appeal in the context of a fund-raising tour.

'The public opinion of the people of America will be of the utmost importance in enabling us to obtain a just and suitable settlement of the Irish question.... We do not seek to embroil your Government with the Government of England. But we claim that the public opinion and sentiment of a free country like America is entitled to find expression whenever it is seen that the laws of freedom are not observed. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, the most pressing question in Ireland is at the present the tenure of land. That question is a very old one. The feudal tenure has been tried in

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many countries and it has been found wanting everywhere, but in no country has it wrought so much destruction and proved so pernicious as in Ireland. We have as a result of that feudal tenure constant and chronic poverty and we have a people discontented and hopeless. Even in the best years the State of the people is one of chronic poverty and when, as on the present occasion, the crops fail and a bad year comes across the face of our land claiming their victims in hundreds of thousands And now that thousands are starving, the singular spectacle is presented by a government which refuses to come to the aid of its own subjects sanctioning appeals to the charity of America. The present famine, as all other famines in Ireland has been the direct result of the system of land tenure which is maintained there.

Now we have been told by the landlord party, as their defence of this system, that the true cause of Irish poverty and Irish discontent is the crowded state of that country, and I admit to the fullest extent that there are parts of Ireland which are too crowded. The barren lands of the West of Ireland which the people were driven to from the fertile lands after the famine are too crowded, but the fertile portions of Ireland maintain scarcely any population at all, and remain as vast hunting tracts for the landlord class I should like to see the next emigration from the West to the East, instead of from the East to the West - from the barren hills of Connemara back to the fertile plains of Meath, and when the resources of my country have been taken full advantage of and fully developed, when the agricultural prosperity of Ireland has been secured, then if we have any surplus population, we shall cheerfully give it to this great country. The emigrants would come to you, as come the Germans, with money in their pockets, education to enable them to obtain a good start in this great and free country, and sufficient means to enable them to push out to your Western lands instead of hanging about the Eastern cities, doomed to hard manual labour, and many falling a prey to the worst evils of modern city civilisation.

A writer in the London Times, giving an account of the island of Guernsey, knows that it supports in marvellous prosperity a population of 30,000 on an area of 16,000 acres while Ireland has a cultivable area of 15.5m acres, and would if as densely peopled as Guernsey, support a population of 45m. instead of only 5m. at present.... We propose to imitate the example of Prussia and of other continental countries where the feudal tenure has been tried, found wanting and abandoned, and we propose to make or give an opportunity to every tenant occupying a farm in Ireland to become the owner of his own farm.

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He then went into John Bright's proposal to set up a Land Commission. 'The radical difference between our proposition and that of Mr. Bright is that we think that the State should adopt the system of compulsory expropriation of the land whereas Mr. Bright thinks that it may be left to self interest and the forces of public opinion to compel the landlord to sell I ask the House of Representatives of America what would they think of statesmen, who while acknowledging the justness of principle shrinks at the same time from asking the Legislature of his country to sanction that principle, and leaves to an agitation such as is now going on in Ireland, the duty of enforcing that which the Parliament of Great Britain should enforce. I think myself you will agree with me that this attempt on the part of the British Parliament to transfer its obligations and its duties to the helpless, starving peasantry of Connemara is neither a dignified nor a worthy one. It will be a proud boast for America, if after having obtained, secured and ratified her own freedom by sacrifices unexampled in the history of any nation, by the respect with which all countries look upon any sentiment prevailing in America - if she were now to obtain for Ireland without the shedding of one drop of blood, the solution of this great issue.

And Mr. Speaker and gentlemen, these Irish famines, now so periodical, which compel us to appear as beggars and mendicants before the world - a humiliating position for any man but a still more humiliating position for a proud nation like ours - these Irish famines will have ceased when the cause has been removed. We shall no longer be compelled to tax your magnificent generosity, and we shall be able to promise you that with your help this shall be the last Irish famine.'

Parnell's international appeals were not confined to America. He met the Communard Henri Rochefort, which led to charges of communism being levelled against him. He also wrote to Victor Hugo about landlordism and famine :

We are struggling against the system which produced these horrors. As you, honoured Sir, have so well raised the sympathies of the human race for les misérables, we feel that our appeal will go straight to your heart, and we are sure that you will raise your voice in favour of a brave but unfortunate nation.

The rest of the story is well known. The practice of boycotting was endorsed by Parnell as a constructive alternative to assassination, he calculated that each turnip harvested on Captain Boycott's estate cost a shilling to save by the farm labourers drafted in from Ulster. It was followed by the introduction of land reform legislation, setting up dual ownership and the land courts but combined with coercion, the public clash between Gladstone and Parnell, Gladstone saying that 'the resources of civilisation were not exhausted', Parnell calling Gladstone 'this masquerading knight errant, this

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pretending champion of the rights of every other nation except those of the Irish nation', and the imprisonment of the Irish leader in Kilmainham Jail. While in jail the agitation continued unabated organized by the Ladies Land League, in which Anna Parnell played so prominent a part. The struggle ended in a compromise, with acceptance of the land legislation incorporating new provisions covering arrears of rent, and the calling off of the agitation.

I would agree with the late Professor Moody in his life of Davitt in seeing the land struggle of 1879 - 1882 as the decisive turning-point in the 19th century struggle towards self-government. Home Secretary, Forster in his resignation speech in protest at Parnell's release from Kilmainham stated in terms that would surely be approved by John Healy: 'if all England cannot govern the honourable member for Cork then let us acknowledge he is the greatest power in Ireland'. It represented a major step towards a settlement of the land question, because above all it deprived the landlord of any real profit from being a landlord - this is why over the next twenty years the landlords themselves were to become agreeable to being bought out, admittedly on generous terms. Coercion could not work, if the Irish people united, and without either coercion or consent the effective end of the Union became only a matter of time.

In recent years the land revolution has variously been criticized by historians for promoting the tenant farmer, a force for social conservatism, at the expense of the farm labourer, and regarded as outmoded by some spokesmen for modern farming interests anxious to reintroduce the concept of land-leasing. Nevertheless, we have in this country a democratic system of land tenure, with very few large concentrations by foreign standards, which has certainly slowed down the process of rural depopulation. There are those who would say that it has invested ownership of land with excessive importance and prestige. Given the way farm incomes have persistently failed to keep pace with other incomes in recent years that is perhaps just as well. If one wishes to examine an alternative scenario, one has only to go to Scotland, where vast tracts of land are owned by a single landowner, and the land largely given over to sheep with much of the countryside denuded of population. Such farming may be efficient, but it supports the smallest percentage of the population of virtually any country in the Community. The other alternative, Davitt's nationalization of the land is as unacceptable today as it was a hundred years ago.

But aside from the political aspects the struggle helped to avert a human and social disaster, that might have occurred had the landlords and their agents been given a free hand. In the days before he died Parnell spoke to his wife about the Famine years of the 1840's and remarked: 'There are no means at hand for calculating the people who suffered in silence during these awful years of famine'. He and his generation had seen to it that there would be no more suffering in silence.

Parnell did not subscribe to the view held by the doctrinaire Fenians and in the 1890's by John Dillon and others that land reform would weaken or diminish support among the farmers for self-government.

Parnell and the leadership of Nationalist Ireland.

A starving peasant was hardly in a position to be a strong nationalist. Parnell did perceive that by diminishing greatly the power of the landlords he was removing one of the obstructions to self-government. Any unjust regime is supported by a number of bulwarks. It is often difficult to find a way that such a regime can be set aside, without first removing the bulwarks. Dismantling the power and influence of the Ascendancy, by removing the privileges of the established church and disestablishing it, by removing their influence on elections in the House of Commons and in local government, by reducing to their personal holdings the size of their property, and terminating their control over their tenants, turned out to be necessary preliminary steps towards political independence. While particular reforms were never long the central issue, they provided useful intermediary objectives.

Like many contemporaries and indeed historians I would have reservations about the so-called Kilmainham Treaty, whereby in return for concessions on rent arrears the agitation was called off and support promised for the Liberal Government. Parnell's motives were in good measure personal - a desire to be with Katherine O'Shea again - and a political leader who is wrongfully imprisoned should not need to agree to any conditions for his release. It involved Parnell in the ruthless treatment of the Ladies Land League, for which his sister never forgave him. While it was hailed as a victory by public opinion in Ireland, it was seen by Davitt and Dillon and by many on the left as a betrayal of principle. Some believed optimistically that if the agitation had continued British rule could have been broken there and then. Though it cannot be proved, there may have been some connection between the Kilmainham Treaty and the Phoenix Park murders - Parnell certainly felt there was. While the Treaty secured the gains of the last few years to be more fully realized over the following twenty years, the time for negotiation was surely after release from prison not before.

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.

Hugh Ryan.

INTRODUCTION:

The graveyard at Mothel is situated in the modern parish of Clonea and Rathgormack to which, in former times, Mothel gave its name. Mothel lies in the barony of Uppertird, and is approximately three miles south of Carrick-on-Suir.

Nowadays, though not officially closed, the graveyard is used only by those who have existing burial rights. Protestants, too, have the right of burial here, but such burials are extremely rare.

The stones, read in 1983 by Hugh Ryan, are taken from the entrance gate inwards in straight lines, and the numbers quoted in the inscriptions given below refer to his original manuscript book.

Within the graveyard is the De la Poer burial plot. This family were the local lords in medieval and early modern times. A plan of this plot is given as an introduction to the section, at the end of the main body of inscriptions, detailing the positions of the seventeen monuments under which the family are interred. Following this the inscriptions are listed.

In the general graveyard there are 257 monuments of which 13 bear no inscriptions because they are but simple crosses erected to mark a gravesite. One such cross, which is an older tomb being re-used, has been the subject of an article in a previous issue of Decies. One monument has not been quoted in this catalogue because it was in such a worn condition as to be undecipherable. All that could be read from it was the name "Aylward" and the date "Oct. 1710". In the original manuscript book it bears the No. 101. Apart from the tomb of "Gualterus Power", of 1628, 88 of the monuments date from the 18th century, 127 from the 19th and 15 are of 20th century origin. Six sculptured stones, which have not been detailed in this survey, were placed together on one of the graveyard walls by the Board of Works in 1953. These, and a coffin-shaped monument lying flat on the entrance path, are the subjects of an article by the late Monsignor Michael Moloney in the North Munster Antiquarian Journal. The article is entitled "The Abbey of Mothel, Co. Waterford".

The parochial registers for the modern parish of Clonea and Rathgormack are extant from the early 19th century, though for the

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.

earlier years they are incomplete. The baptisms begin at 1830, and the marriages at 1845.

According to Canon Power, the parish of Mothel received its name from the townland on which stood an ancient church and priory. These latter are said to have grown out of an earlier monastic foundation of Saints Cuan and Brogan. Their names still live on in a pattern day - the Sunday following 8th July which is their feast-day - which is held here. Their names are recorded also in some fifteenth century documents where Mothel is frequently referred to as the "Monastery of SS Cuan and Brogan of the Order of St. Augustine."

Within the graveyard is the featureless remains of a church. This was founded by the Canons Regular of St. Augustine at the close of the 12th century. In the Annates for the diocese of Waterford are numerous references to the 14th century history of this foundation, with the names of many of its priors being given. There was also a close connection with the priory of St. Catherine's, Waterford.

At the suppression of religious houses in Ireland in the 1540's the priory lost 700 acres of land to the Power family - the same as are buried within the enclosed graveyard ! The last prior was Edmond Power, who surrendered the monastery's property on 17th April 1540. This Edmond was brother to the Lord Power of his day, and for his acquiescence in the deal he was granted life tenancy to the priory's late property. At the suppression the prior of St. Catherine's, Waterford was Edmond Power; he is probably identical with Edmond of Mothel. On his surrender of St. Catherine's he received an annual pension of £20 payable out of the churches of "Carrick, Kylcohme and Killouran". At this time the priory of Mothel was described as being "from time immemorial the parish church" and "that there are no superfluous buildings which can be thrown down". Before its dissolution the priory had the right of appointing parochial clergy for the nearby parishes of Rathgormack and Ballylaneen.

Today, all that remains of the priory are a piece of the south wall, together with a portion of the west gable and what may have been a south transept.

Notes:

P. Power, The Place-Names of Decies, (London, 1907), 427.

P. Power, Waterford and Lismore, etc., (Cork, 1937), 138/43.

P. Power, The Story of Mothel, (undated pamphlet).

Conleth Manning, "An Early Christian Grave-slab at Mothel", Decies No.17 (May 1981), 80/81.

M. Moloney, "The Abbey of Mothel, County Waterford, etc.", North Munster Antiquarian Journal, VIII (1957), No.2, 91/93.)

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.THE INSCRIPTIONS: *Map No*AHEARN: (No.207)

Ahearn June the 2nd A.D. 1816/aged 59 years/friend when this you see
/Beholf Beware eternity/

ARRIGAN:JOHN (No.252)

Erected by/James Arrigan/Schenectady U.S.A./in memory of his father/
John Arrigan of Partnaboe/Died March 1898/also his mother Hannah
Arrigan / Died Nov.1906/His brother Patrick Died April 1897/ and
his sister Mary died July 1901/

ARRIGAN: HANNAGH.

See Arrigan,John (No.252).

ARRIGAN: PATRICK.

See Arrigan,John (No.252).

ARRIGAN:MARY.

See Arrigan,John (No.252).

AVERELL:MARY (No.141)

Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary Averell/wife of Revd. John Averell
who/departed this life January 11th 1803/aged 34 years/Beneath this
stone lie interred the/remains of Rev John Averell/Rector of Clashmore
/and for a long time Curate of this parish/of Mothel/ He died 13th
Nov 1820 / aged 60 years / also the remains of/Mrs. Olivia Averell
/Relict of the above/ She died 1830/ aged -9 years/

AVERELL: REV. JOHN.

See Averell, Mary (No. 141)..

AVERELL: MRS. OLIVIA.

See Averell, Mary (No.141).

BALDWIN: EDMOND (No.6).

Erected by Patrick Baldwin/of Whitestown in memory of/his brother
Edmond Baldwin/who died Sept 15 1830 aged 27 yrs/

BALDWIN: EDMOND.

See Baldwin,Patrick (No.7).

BALDWIN:EDWARD (No.22).

Erected/by James Baldwin of Curraghduff/in memory of his father
Edward Baldwin/who died the 23 October 1841 aged 78 years/also his
mother Eliza Baldwin alias Bryan who/died 14th Sept 1846 aged 72 years.
his brother/John Baldwin died 27th May 1868 aged 52 years/

BALDWIN: ELIZA ALIAS BRYAN.

See Baldwin, Edward (No.22).

BALDWIN: ELIZABETH.

See Baldwin, Patrick (No.29).

BALDWIN: HONORA NEE PURCELL.

See Baldwin, Patrick (No.7).

BALDWIN: HONORA NEE TOBIN.

See Baldwin, Patrick (No.7).

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.BALDWIN: JAMES.

See Baldwin, Patrick (No.7).

BALDWIN: JOHN.

See Baldwin, Edward (NO.22).

BALDWIN: MICHAEL (No.17).

Erected by/John Baldwin/in memory of his Son/Michael/who departed this life/June the 19th 1843/aged 17 years / May he rest in peace.

BALDWIN:MICHAEL (No.23).

Erected by Edmond/Baldwin of Curraghduff/in memory of his son/ Michael Baldwin who died/January the 14 1827 aged/22 years also his son/Thomas who died May/ the 1 1823 aged 14 years /

BALDWIN:NICHOLAS (No.28).

Erected by Patrick Baldwin Curraghduff / in memory of his son Nicholas/Baldwin who died on the 12th July 1819 / aged 29 years / May his / His virtues had merited the esteem of all who knew him/ and made his death the source of deep regret / and sad affliction to his disconsolate parents and immediate / relatives Amen May his soul rest in peace/

BALDWIN: NICHOLAS.

See Baldwin, Patrick (No.29).

BALDWIN:PATRICK (No.7).

Erected / by Edmond Baldwin of Butlerstown Co. Tipperary in memory of his father / Patrick Baldwin who departed this life / Sept 1842 aged 42 years / also his mother Honora Baldwin alias Tobin who depd May 1855 aged / 65 yrs / also his brother James who depd June / 1848 aged 17 yrs / also his grandfather Edmond Baldwin / who depd Feb 1839 aged 70 yrs / also his grandmother Honora Baldwin /alias Purcell who depd August 1863 aged 80 yrs/

BALDWIN: PATRICK (No.29).

(East side) Erected/By the Rev John Baldwin / in memory of his parents / Patrick / and / Elizabeth Baldwin /Late of / Curraghduff / May they rest in peace Amen /

(South side) I.H.S. / and also to the memory / of his late sisters/ Ellen Dee / Catherine Corcoran / and / Mary McEnnerey / George McEnnerey/ May they rest in peace Amen/

(North side) Also / to the memory of / his late brothers /Nicholas Baldwin /Thomas Baldwin / And / Walter Baldwin/

BALDWIN :THOMAS.

See Baldwin, Michael (No.23).

BALDWIN: THOMAS.

See Baldwin, Patrick (No.29).

BALDWIN: WALTER.

See Baldwin, Patrick (No.29).

BAGGE: (No.224).

Bagge / Ballydurn / R.I.P. / 1939 1961/

BARTON : BRIDGET.

See Keane, Martin (No.170).

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.

BARTON: ELLEN.

See Keane, Martin (No.170).

BARTON: THOMAS.

See Keane, Martin (No.170).

BARTON: WILLIAM.

See Keane, Martin (No.170).

BOLAN THOS. (No.149).

Erected by William Bolan in memory/of his father Thos Bolan he depd this/life March the 25th 1773 aged 70 years / also his brother Michael Bolan / depd this life April the 8th 1786 aged / 32 yrs/

BOLAN: MICHAEL.

See Bolan, Thos (No.149).

BOLAND: THOS (No.148).

This stone was erected by /Honora Boland alias Phoran / of Duffhill in memory of her / beloved husband Thos Boland / who depd this life Augst 22nd/ 1809 aged 32 yrs /

BRADY: HONOR ALIAS PHELAN (No.83).

Here/lieth the body of Honor Brady / alias Phelan who died the 2nd/ of August 1796 aged 30 yrs / Erected by / Her husband George Brady of / Clonmel / also Nicholas Phelan her /father the 24th Oct 1795/ aged 55 yrs /.

BRETT: MAURICE (No.35).

Here lieth the body / of Maurice Brett of Ballynbbb / who departed this life the 15 day of March 1801 / aged -6 years /.

BRYAN: JOHANA (No.224).

Erected by Patrick Bryan/ of Ballyknock in memory/of his mother Johana/ Bryan who died Jan 6th 1819 agd 60 yrs also his /father Maurice Bryan/ died March 7th 1836/aged 70 yrs his son John /Bryan died 12th Augt/1817 agd 22 yrs and his / brother John Bryan / died May 18th 1855/ May they rest in peace/.

BRYAN: JOHN.

See Bryan, Johana (No.224).

BRYAN: JOHN.

See Bryan, Johana (No.224).

BRYAN: JOHN (No.99).

John Bryan of Mon/inennane who depd/ this life August the 26th / 1786 aged 54 yrs/ Mary Bryan who dep/this life June the 14th 1790/ aged 23 yrs/.

BRYAN: MARY.

See Bryan, John (No.99).

BRYAN: MAURICE.

See Bryan,Johana (No.224).

BROWNE: ELEANOR ALIAS PHELAN (No.179).

Erected by Martin Browne/ of Carrick-on-Suir in memory/ of his affectionate mother Ele/nor Browne alias Phelan of/Mothel who depd this lifethe /30th of Decr 1806 aged 53 years/.

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.BURKE: (No.219).

(This is a small stone cross with the name J.Burke on it).

BUTLER: JUDY ALIAS POWER (No.213).Here lies the body / of Judy Butler alias/ Power who died Augt/
12th 96 aged 39 yrs May / she rest in Peace Amen/.BUTLER: PATRICK (No.52).Here lieth the body of/ Patrick Butler Kilcloney/ who departed this
life March / the 31 1772 aged 55 yrs /Lord have mercy on his soul
/ Amen /.CAHILL: BARTHLOMEW, (No.34).Erected by/ Jermiah Cahill of Ballymainty/ in memory of his son/
Barthlomew / who dept this life Dec 11th 1819 aged 18 yrs/.CAIN: PATRICK (No.156).Erected by Elenor Cain in Me/mery of Patrick Cain who depd/ this
life March 25th 1785 adg 60 yrs/ also Richard who depd this life/
Nover 16th 1806 aged 90 yrs also her/daughter Anstice Kenedy depd/
this life March 25th 1813 agd 23 yrs/.CAIN: RICHARD.

See Cain, Patrick (No.156).

CALLY : OWEN (No.95).Here lies the body of Owen Cally/ who died December 22 1787/ aged
72 yrs and his wife/Honora Walsh who died/ in the yr 1784 aged 58/CARABRY: JOHN (No.72).This stone erected by Thomas/Carabry in memory of his/father John
Carabry of Mulchrery/ who departed /February 8th 1763 aged 68 years/
also his wife Mary Purcell alias/Carabry who died May 17th/ 1797
aged 80 years/.CARBERY: MARY ALIAS HEARN (No.145).Erected by Thos Carbery of / Whitestown in memory of/ his wife Mary
Carbery alias/Hearn who died April 24th/ 1837 aged 61 yrs also his
father/ Michl Carbery who died Nov/10th 1817 aged 80 yrs & his wife
/ Margaret Carbery alias Curn/ who died August 12th 1819 aged 74/
yrs Elen Cullinan died April / the 9th 1834 agedyrs/.CARBERY: MARGARET ALIAS CURN.

See Carbery, Mary alias Hearn (No.145).

CARBERY MICHAEL.

See Carbery, Mary alias Hearn (No.145).

CARBRY: MARTIN.

See Hunt, Catherine alias Carbry (No.134).

CARBRY: ALICE ALIAS SHEEHAN.

See Hunt, Catherine alias Carbry (No.134).

COFFEE: ELENOR (No.25).Erected by Patrick Coffee of/ Coulnehorney in the County/ of
Waterford in memory / of his daughter elenor/ Coffee who died June
the 8th /1823 aged 27 yrs/.COFFEE: MARY ALIAS BALDWIN.

See coffee Patrick (No. 26).

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.

COFFEE: PATRICK (No.26).

Erected by Michael/Coffee of Coolahorney / in memory of his father Patrick/Coffee who dept this life/ February the 1st 1838 aged/ 90 years also his mother / Mary Coffee alias Baldwin/ who died March the 6th/1841 aged 89/.

COLEMAN: ELLEN.

See Coleman, John (No.163).

COLEMAN: JOHN (No.163).

Erected by Thomas Coleman/of Hartford City Conn. U.S.A./in memory of his father/ John Coleman of Jonestown/who died in 1852 aged 63 yrs/ His brother Pierce aged 21 yrs/ and his sister Ellen aged 22/.

COLEMAN: JOHN (No.248).

Here lies the body of John Coleman/ of Kilcluney who dept this life / 5th of May 1800 aged 57 yrs/.

COLEMAN: PIERCE.

See Coleman, John (No.163).

COLMAN: JAMES.

See Colman, Mary (No.67).

COLMAN: MARY (No.67).

Here lies the body of Mary Colman wife of Michael Col/man of Carrick & daughter / of James Power who dept/ this life October 14th/ 1774 in the 36th year of her/age / also/ the body of their son James/ Colman who departed this life/ in December 1819 aged 54 years/ Requiescat in Pace Amen/.

CONN: MARY ALIAS POWER.

See Power, Robert (No.119).

CONNELL: PATRICK (No.59a).

Erected by John Connell/ in memory of his father/ Patrick Connell of Munsborough/ died 1828 aged 60 years /also his mother died 1848/ aged 70 years/.

CONNOLLY: JAMES.

See Connolly, Michael (No.82)

CONNOLLY: JOHANA.

See Connolly, Michael (No.82).

CONNOLLY: JOHN (No.210).

Erected by Mary Connolly in /memory of her husband John Con/nolly of Carrick-on-Suir who dept/this life 7th September 1815 in/ the 37 year of his age Deservedly/regretted by his friends and / numerous circle of aquantances/ also his father Michael Connolly/ of Grangebeg who died 22nd/Marchin theyear of his age/.

CONNOLLY: MICHAEL (No.82).

Erected in memory of/ Michael Connolly of Churchtown/ Died Aug 1852 aged 88 years and his wife/Johana, who died 18th March 1848 aged 51/yrs his son Nicholas who died April/1841 aged 37 yrs and his son Patrick who /died July 1853 aged one year/ and in memory of James Connolly/ of Ballindesert who died Jan 20th 1855/ aged 17 years/

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.CONNOLLY: MICHAEL.

See Connolly, John (No.210).

CONNOLLY: NICHOLAS.

See Connolly, Michael (No.82).

CONNOLLY: PATRICK (No.81).

Erected by Michael Connolly/of Churchtown in memory of/his father Patrick Connolly who/dept this life May 12th 1818 /aged 94 years/ also his wife Catherine Hahessy/ who depd this life Jan 4th 1809/ aged 65 years/.

CONNOLLY: PATRICK (No. 211)

Erected by John Connolly/ in memory of his brother Patrick/Connolly of the City of Water/ford who lived regarded and/died Regretted October the 13th/ 1812 aged 39 yrs/.

CONNOLLY: PATRICK.

See Connolly, Michael (No.82).

CONNOR: CATHERN.

See Conr, Thomas (No.159).

CONNOR: CATHERINE.

See Connor, Robin (No.121).

CONNOR: JOHN.

See Conr, Thomas (No.159).

CONNOR: ROBIN (No.121).

Erected by John Connor/in memory of his father/Robin Connor/ who departed July 22nd 1837 aged 57/ also his mother/Catherine Connor/ who died March 8th 1866 aged 84/ of Glenafoogh/.

CONR: THOMAS (No.159).

Erected by Thomas Conr/ who departed this life/June 24th 1800 aged 40/in. memory of his father/John Connor who depd/this life May 7th 1779 agd/73 also his wife Cathern/Connor who departed/this life March 7th 1783/aged 90.

COONEY: EDMD.

See Cooney, Thos (No.80).

COONEY: MARY.

See Cooney, Thos (No.80).

COONEY: THOS (No.80).

Erected by Michael Cooney and /mother Joan Coalman in memory/ of her husband Thos Cooney of/Coolnamuck who died July 20th/ 1817 aged 61 yrs also his son/Edmd who died young also his/Daughter Mary Cooney who died /Sept 20th 1817 aged 33 yrs/.

CORCORAN: CATHERINE.

See Baldwin, Patrick (No.29).

COSGRAVE: MARGARETH (No.77).

This stone erected by Michael/Cosgrave of Henesies Road/Waterford in memory of his/daughter Margareth Cosgrave who/departed this life 3th October/1797 aged 16 yrs also 3 of his/children died young/.

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.

CROTTY: THOMAS (No.36).

This stone erected by John/Crotty in memory of his Father/Thomas Crotty who departed/this life Sept 8th 1767 aged 36 yrs/ also three of his children / who died young.

CULLINAN: ELLEN.

See Carbery, Mary alias Hearn (No.145).

CULLINAN: MARY

See Power, David (No.30).

CULLINAN: MICHAEL (No.247).

Erected by Pierce Cullinan/ of Baley Quin in memory / of Michael Cullinan/who depd this life April/ye 16 1801 aged 64 yrs/.

CULLINAN: PATRICK (No.245).

Erected by Mary Cullinan/in memory of her husband/Patrick Cullinan of Bishop/town in the parish of Mothel/ who depd this life Jany 9th 1814 aged 47 yrs / Rest in Peace Amen/.

CULLINAN: Philip.

See Power, David (No.30).

CULLINANE: CATHERINE (No.246).

Erected by William Cullinane of Ballymacaw/late of Killanesbeg in memory of his /Daughter Catherine who departed/this life in December 1828/ aged 23 years/.

CULLINANE; HENRY (No.250).

Here lies the body of/Henry Cullinane of Coolna/lingady who depd the /..... of Decber 1790 aged/.....yrs/.

CURRY: MARY

See Curry,Patrick (No.176).

CURRY:MICHAEL

See Curry,Patrick (No.177).

CURRY: PATRICK (No.176).

Erected by Thomas Curry/of Munnidaha in memory/of his father Patrick Curry/ who died in June 1855/ aged 75 years / His mother Mary died /2nd March 1866/aged 80 years/May they rest in peace/.

CURRY: PATRICK (No.177).

Erected by/Catherine & Johanna Curry/in loving memory/of their brothers / Patrick Curry Ballindesert/died 26th Feb 1909 aged 69 years/ and Michael Curry/died 19th June 1914 aged 77 years/.

CUSACK: ANN ALIAS DUNN(No.136).

Erected in memory of/Ann Cusack alias Dunn/Daughter of John Dunn of Kilmacthomas/who departed this life on the 3rd of May/anno Domini 1800 aged 19 years/Requiescat in Pace Amen/also her daughter Ann Cusack/ who died on the 30th day of August following/ in the second year of her age.

CUSACK: ANN.

See Cusack, Ann alias Dunn(No.136)

CUSACK: THOMAS (No.40).

Erected by Bridget Cusack/in memory of her husband Thomas Cusack/of Bolendesert who departed this/life First day of October 1817 aged/ 40 years /.

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.

D.....Y: WILLIAM (No.205).

Here lies the body/of William D....y/ who died 17...../1799 aged 44 yrs/ Erected by Catherine / D...../.

DALY: ANNE.

See Daly, Michael (No.115).

DALY: JAMES (No.114).

In loving memory/of/James Daly Wilmar/who died 22nd June 1924 aged 70 yrs/ R.I.P. / Erected by his Sons/.

DALY: MRS. MARY NEE CONNORS.

See Daly, Michael (No.115).

DALY: MICHAEL (No.115).

Erected/by/ Mrs. Mary Daly/Connawarries Carrick-on-Suir / in memory of her husband/Michael who died Dec 23rd 1909/also her son Patrick died/Philadelphia Feb 23rd 1916 aged 38/ and her daughter Anne died young/ also the above/ Mrs. Mary Daly nee Connors/died 12th July 1930/.

DALY: PATRICK:

See Daly, Michael (No.115).

DEE: CATHERINE ALIAS LYNCH (No.192).

Here lies the body of Catherine/Dee alias Lynch wife of Edmd Dee/ of Caraghatagret who depd this/life ye 26th day of June 1759 aged 44/years & son Mathw Dee/died in his first year of his age 1740/.

DEE: ELLEN.

See Baldwin, Patrick (No.29).

DEE: MATHW.

See Dee, Catherine alias Lynch (No.192).

DEED: JAMES (No.231).

D.O.M./ Here lieth the body of James/Deed who depd May the 1st/ 1779 aged 70 years also his/daughter Mary Keeffe alias/Deed who depd July 2nd/1781 aged 32 yrs/.

DEHY: MARY.

See Dehy, Patrick (No.44).

DEHY: PATRICK (No.44).

Erected by Piers Dehy/in memory of his father/ Patrick Dehy of Carrick/begg who departed this/life September 4th 1816/aged 51 years also his daughter/Mary Dehy aged 12 years/.

DOWLING: BRIDGET (No.217).

Here lies ye body of/Bridget Dowling who/parted this life March ye /2nd 1751 aged 4 years/.

DROHAN: (NO.45).

This is erected by/David Drohan Warns in/ of his father/ Drohan who depd /May the 1st 1794/aged 54 years/ (A piece has been broken off the left side of this stone).

DROHAN: DAVID (No.135).

This the berying place/of the family of Drohans of/Balaclohe in the County of Waterd/Dvid Drohan Depd this life/May the 26th 1789 aged 66 yrs/ Catherine Royan Depd/life Sept.../May they rest in peace/also John Drohan/.

(This stone is damaged).

Gravestone Inscriptions at Mothel, Co. Waterford.

DROHAN: JOHN.

See Drohan, David (No.135).

DROUGHAN: THOMAS (No.74).

Here lieth ye body of/Thomas Droughan who/depd July ye 1756 aged/ 24 yrs also his father Walter/Droughan/.

DROUGHAN: WALTER.

See Droughan, Thomas (No.74).

DUCKETT: JAMES.

See Duckett, Mrs. Mary alias Shaw (No.142).

DUCKETT: MRS. MARY ALIAS SHAW (No.142).

Here lies the body of/Mrs. Mary Duckett ail Shaw/wife to James Duckett of/Whitestown Esq. shee/departed this life on/Ascension day being ye/eight day of May 1746/ and ye 47th year of her/age/ also the body of the above/named James Duckett/of Whitestown Esq. who/ departed this life March/ the 30th 1766 in the 70th/year of his age/.

DUCKETT DYER: RUTH (No.254).

Erected/to the memory of/Ruth Duckett Dyer/who departed this life 17th Feb 1836/aged 21 years/Added to a highly cultivated mind/She was gifted with rare Intelligence/ The true Christian was emplied/ in all her acts/ She was universally beloved &/respected and her reward is now/with the blessed/.

Atkins, Dungarvan.

DUGGAN: MARY (No.42).

Erected by Patrick Duggan/of Seskin in memory of his/daughter Mary Duggan who/depd this life Jan 25th 1827 agd 18 years/.

DUNFORD: MATTHEW.

See Hogan, Edmd (No.228).

DUNFORD: THOMAS.

See Hogan, Edmd (No.228).

DUNN : THOM (No.60).

Here lies the body of/Thom Dunn who dept/this life May 4th 1790/ aged 66 years/.

DWIRE: JOHN

See Dwire, Thomas (No.151).

DWIRE: THOMAS (No.151).

Erected by Thomas/Dwire in memory of/his father Thomas/Dwire who departed/this life the 19th/July 1815 aged 74/years also his Son/ John Dwire aged/6 years Requiescat/.

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The Clyde Shipping Company.

Frank P. Murphy.

For over a century Cross Channel shipping links with Waterford have been largely promoted by the world's oldest steam shipping company, the Clyde Shipping Company whose early shipping records have now been catalogued and can be seen in the Business Records Archives housed in the Adam Smith Building of Glasgow University Library. The Collection is available under Call number UGD/176 and within it is a considerable quantity of staff, shipping and other records of the Company's activities in Waterford and Cork as well as Cross Channel ports. Much of the material is statistical concerning trade returns of the company's fleet and includes trading agreements with various companies on Cross Channel business.

For the generalist the most interesting information concerns the company's fleet activities with Ireland in general and Waterford in particular. This dates back to 1859 when the Clyde Shipping Company started a weekly service from Glasgow to Waterford and Cork with two vessels the "Killarney" and the "Vivandiere". This brought competition to the Waterford and Bristol Steam Navigation Company who had started with a first steamer the Nora Creina in 1826 just a few years after the Clyde Shipping Company first set up on the Clyde.

Like the early steamships of that time the Vivandiere was as much a sailing ship as a steamship. She had six sails: Foresail, jib, foretopsails, and mainsail on the foremast; and a spanker and square headed topsail on the after mast. In times of slack wind or when berthing - always a tricky time for sail captains - she could call on her engines that could produce a speed of 12mph.

Charter soon became quite common and the Vivandiere could be taken over for £53 a week and indeed a year later the Wexford Steamship Company did just that and Clyde had to replace her with the first of a succession of "Tusker" ships named after the Tusker Rock. The Tusker had 3 masts with the funnel between the second and third masts. There was still some of the grace of the sailing ships carried over in this new era and she was clipper bowed for speed. She had a mainsail, 2 jibs, fore topsail and spanker set. The wheel was set right over the rudder and she had a handsome figurehead

The Clyde Shipping Company.

with gilded scroll work on both the bow and the stern. She made 121 voyages on the route until the Pladda took over in 1863.

Ships that followed on the Glasgow-Waterford-Cork route with the year of launch, included the Saltees 1863, Kinsale and Sanda 1865, Eddystone and Wicklow 1869 and Rockabill 1878 .

In 1870 The Clyde co-operated with the famous Malcolmsen Brothers of Waterford in running a service between Belfast-Plymouth, Waterford and London. Their fleet comprised the Arklow, Cumbræ, Eddystone, Kinsale, Sanda, Skerryvore, Toward and Wicklow.

Malcolmsen's ships built in Waterford's Iron Works were to achieve a place in maritime history - which is not the purpose of this article - but the Clyde knew what they were up against and wisely co-operated rather than compete. Malcolmsen's reputation had brought a unique honour to Waterford when their first ship the Neptune launched in 1847 started a service from London to Russia. So great a stir did this cause that when she arrived at Kronstadt the Mayor of the then St. Petersburg came aboard in state and as she sailed up the Neva His Imperial Majesty, Czar Nicholas met her in his state barge. The forts and warships fired salvos to honour the Neptune and all merchantmen were dressed overall in flags.

Yet such were the fortunes of business that half a century later Malcolmsen's went bankrupt and the Clyde Company took over what was then the Waterford Steamship Company with three steamers in 1912. These were the Clodagh, the Reginald and the Dunbrody which Clyde renamed the Arklow. They all had 3 masts with the funnel between the main and mizen.

The Reginald was sold to the Admiralty in September 1914 and during the famous naval engagement with the German Fleet in Scapa Flow she played an important if somewhat inglorious part in the campaign when she was sunk as a block ship to protect the sea approaches from the enemy.

The Dunbrody too was involved in wartime action when she lay at anchor in Waterford Harbour on April 10, 1917. The Hermione had been torpedoed and she came limping in to port in a sinking condition with a full cargo that included 57 horses. Although the sea conditions were hazardous Captain Spillane managed to get the Dunbrody alongside and successfully took off all the horses before the stricken vessel sank. It was the same spirit of seamanship at that time which won the praise of the King of Norway when he presented a silver cup to the crew of the Limerick steamer Cratloe for their rescue of 22 torpedoed seamen.

Clyde steamers took a heavy toll in World War I. The Tusker (1890) was torpedoed on September 6, 1917 on her way to Limerick. Ten crew were drowned and 15 survived after a harrowing five hours clinging to an upturned lifeboat.

The Clyde Shipping Company.

The Copeland (1894) was torpedoed on December 2, 1917 off Rosslare with the loss of 9 crew, one cattleman and two passengers. The Garmoyle (1896) was lost on July 10, 1917 with 17 crew and one passenger.

The Toward (1899) was sunk by a mine on October 31, 1915 but happily all were saved.

In 1916 the British Government were alarmed at the rebellion in Dublin and on April 26 when the Coningbeg - formerly the Clodagh - sailed into Liverpool with a cargo from Waterford she was peremptorily requisitioned, cargo and all, to rush troops over to Dublin after which she was allowed back to Liverpool to discharge her cargo and carry on.

But for Waterford the worst period of the first World War was Christmas 1917, when a double tragedy devastated the closely knit fishing community around Passage and Cheekpoint.

Adgy Power of Cheekpoint, who had an extraordinary memory well into her 90's told the writer her recollection of that time. Three Clyde steamers, the Formby, the Coningbeg and the Arklow were all held up in Liverpool because of bad weather. Severe gales were due but it was the week preceding Christmas and there was a natural anxiety to get home in time. The Captain of the Coningbeg, said Adgy, said he was going to sail despite the bad forecast. The other two captains did not want to appear faint-hearted, so although they were not keen to sail they all decided to set off together for Waterford.

The Coningbeg was torpedoed with the loss of all hands. The powerful Formby sailed on into the teeth of a gale scurrying for port but according to Adgy she foundered off the Hook. A bottle was picked up off the coast with a tragic message in it "My God we will never make it round the Hook". Its contents soon spread around Passage but it remained a village secret because the Admiralty assumed the Formby had been sunk by a U boat and thus the families were eligible for compensation, whereas they would receive nothing for a mere accident.

Meanwhile, during this time the anxious families waited and waited for the overdue ships. There were 40 crew on the Formby and similar numbers on the other two vessels. When the Cork Steamship Kenmare sailed in to report she had been chased by a submarine and was lucky to escape, those on the quay feared the worst. And their fears proved correct except for the Arklow. She had broken down with a broken propeller shaft and was drifting helplessly in submarine infested waters. The writer's father Chief Engineer William Murphy (who became the longest serving officer with the Clyde) improvising with the most elementary tools fashioned a new shaft section by hand and they were able to make Waterford when all hope for their survival seemed gone.

The Clyde Shipping Company.

Only one body was ever recovered. It was that of Miss A. Callaghan, the stewardess which was washed up in St. Brides Bay, Pembroke. She had a badge of the Sacred Heart pinned to her with her name on it.

The Eddystone (1869) had a close shave when between 7.30 and 9.15 on Sunday morning, March 11, 1917 she came under gunfire from a German U boat before Captain MacNeil weaving an evasive course, at full speed, managed to escape. She was a fine ship that was fitted out with electricity in 1893 and when sold in 1923 to the Black Sea Trading Co. she still had her original boilers. She was renamed the Helena by her new owners.

The Skerries too was lost off the Isle of Man on November 4, 1916.

After the first World War the Clyde steamers settled down to a thriving trade mostly with cattle between Waterford and Liverpool but they also had a small passenger service. For example, the Sanda (1892) carried 279 cattle but had six 4-berthed state rooms on the main deck and two with six berths. There was also a Ladies cabin and ten berths and what was described as "the usual stern sheet accommodation" for 17 passengers who had to be made of sterner stuff. The Quarter deck boasted a Smoke Room with 8 berths and forward end there was what was grandiosly described as a Ladies Boudoir.

But such refinements were not to last in the intense competition of those days and in some cases passenger accommodation was taken out to make way for more profitable cargo. The later Tusker (1920) and the Rockabill (1931) were both to carry 12 passengers until the second World War. Trade fell off after the war and the Rockabill was left alone to maintain the tradition which had seen so many sailings between Waterford and Liverpool.

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Brother Jerome Fitzpatrick.

B. M. Coldrey.

In so far as the Irish language could be revived through the schools, the Christian Brothers were involved more than any other educational body since the 1870's and the formation of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish language. Yet the first series of school texts were being described as quaint even by the 1890's.¹ Over the next few years an unusually gifted young Christian Brother, Jerome Fitzpatrick, was to produce, mainly alone, but sometimes in collaboration with Brother V. Casey, no fewer than eleven textbooks² for the teaching of the Irish language at all levels of the education system.³ His work, completed between his nineteenth and thirty-second year,⁴ and in collaboration with leading members of the Gaelic League, did more than anything else to cement the image of the Christian Brothers as the driving educational force within the Gaelic revival.

Jerome Fitzpatrick was born in Cork and educated at the North Monastery where he scored impressive results in the Intermediate exams between 1892 and 1894.⁵ In the latter year he joined the Christian Brothers and by the following year when he was nineteen years old he was receiving advice and assistance from Eoin McNeill on his First Irish Grammar, as he wrote, "Thank you for your kindness in correcting the Irish exercises I am continuing the Second Book."⁶

By 1898 Fitzpatrick was teaching the Middle Grade Intermediate class at CBS Synge Street, Dublin, and was achieving exceptional results with his students.⁷ There was a dearth of resource material for teachers and students of Irish: few grammar books, dictionaries, essay books and short stories were available. In his spare time Fitzpatrick began work on an Irish Grammar which was to establish his reputation in Irish-Ireland circles.

In December 1900 Fitzpatrick wrote to McNeill "once again" for assistance with his new book "in aid of a noble cause". He had rewritten the first draft paying attention to all McNeill's suggestions, and now requested an endorsement of his work to assist in getting it published. It is plain also that McNeill is in the

Brother Jerome Fitzpatrick, 1878-1910.

process of writing or revising the chapter on the irregular verbs for the proposed textbook.⁸ It is not possible to specify exactly to what extent McNeill was involved in the preparation of the text but collaboration appears to have been close, rather than casual. Fitzpatrick had also sought and received help from Mr. W. Shortall, a lay teacher at CBS Synge Street. Shortall did proof-reading and lent secretarial assistance to Fitzpatrick when he was away from Dublin on summer holidays in the Dingle peninsula.

Shortall also wrote the chapter on "Irish Phonetics" for the textbook.⁹

A month after his previous letter Fitzpatrick thanked McNeill for "your beautiful notes on the Irish verb" and added :

I am delighted with your arrangement of the tenses and voices. I can assure you that I have used your manuscript freely. I sometimes say to myself that by the time the book is published I shall have very little claim to it, as my contribution will form a very small fraction indeed. Notwithstanding all you have already done for me, I am going to intrude on your generosity again. There are a few minor points¹⁰

In May 1901 McNeill was invited to correct the proof-sheets of the text as they came from the printer "seeing that up to the present I have made so many slips in the grammar."¹¹ Apparently there were no further problems with the work, and it was soon released and immediately received encouraging praise from reviewers. One noted that the Christian Brothers had been "very emphatic" in thanking Mr. John McNeill for his generous and invaluable assistance with the preparation of the book. The reviewer noted that since McNeill had worked on the book its excellence was guaranteed, and because it emanated from the Christian Brothers it was assured wide and immediate acceptance.¹²

One of the reviewers was McNeill himself in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record and his comments were less fulsome and personal and more technical.¹³ More enthusiastic than most was the anonymous commentator in the Irish People, who outlined at length the previous services of the Christian Brothers to the people of Ireland: they had fought the Satanic de-nationalizing tendencies of the Commissioners of National Education for generations; their schoolbooks for decades had taught Irish children the history and geography of their own country; and they had pioneered the revival of the native language by introducing the study of Gaelic into many of their schools. Now their new Irish Grammar would be welcomed joyfully by every teacher and student of the language. The book was described as "splendidly cloth-bound," comprehensive; with an "artistically designed cover," and issued at a moderate price. It "marked an epoch in the history of the Irish revival."¹⁴

In May 1902 Fitzpatrick sent a copy of his new book to Douglas Hyde with the following dedication: "As a small token of gratitude for your assistance to me on several occasions."¹⁵ All of the above commendation makes the following letter from Dr. M. Hickey, Professor of Irish at Maynooth, to Archbishop Walsh seem a trifle ironic. Hickey mentioned, apropos of other and to him more important matters, that he has heard that the Christian Brothers were about to publish an Irish Grammar. He must push ahead with his own work, to forestall the Brothers since, as he said, "I doubt the competency of any of them to do such a work either accurately or satisfactorily."¹⁶

Meanwhile Fitzpatrick had begun work on his Annotated Irish Texts before the Irish Grammar was actually released, and this necessitated some negotiation with Douglas Hyde in May 1902, when Fitzpatrick wrote Hyde a long and emotional letter, obviously the work of a man under some strain. They had met at a function at the Rotunda some time before, when Fitzpatrick had been unaware that Hyde himself had prepared an edition of the same short stories. Understandably Hyde did not want another similar book placed on the market.

Fitzpatrick told Hyde that he had prepared a complete vocabulary for students using the Annotated Irish Texts and now he offered this vocabulary in return for Hyde's permission to publish an expurgated edition of the texts. As he said: "There are several schools which will not take up Irish so long as our prescribed authors contain anything which is objectionable." And since there was a good deal of robust sexuality in the stories of the Tain, an expurgated edition was necessary for nuns dealing with young and innocent children.

Fitzpatrick concluded his appeal by recounting his extraordinary efforts on behalf of the language revival: sleepless nights, sacrificed vacations and holidays "through a purely disinterested zeal for the re-establishment of our dear old tongue."¹⁷ He concluded by stressing that a bowdlerized version of Hyde's work will permit more schools to take up the study of the language.¹⁸

Hyde gave the required permission, and in his letter of acknowledgement Fitzpatrick mentioned that since the first edition of the Irish Grammar was almost sold out, he was revising the material, and he invited Hyde's suggestions.¹⁹ In view of this success with Fitzpatrick's work the Publications Committee of the Gaelic League turned down suggestions that another grammar book be prepared, since "The Committee are of the opinion that the Simple Lessons and Christian Brothers' (Irish) Grammar meet all present requirements."²⁰

Almost immediately afterwards Fitzpatrick began work on a book which would be a suitable guide for composition practice, that is to say, compositions translated from Irish to English and from English to Irish. None was available in the Irish language. After many enquiries he obtained a French composition text (i.e., one intended for French students learning English) from Padraig Pearse and was able to use this as a model for his own work.²¹ In this proposed Aids to Irish Composition Fitzpatrick collaborated with Brother V. Casey who was teaching in Mount Sion, Waterford, and sought assistance again from Eoin McNeill. In a letter of December 1905 to McNeill he outlined the position:

In conjunction with one of our Brothers at present in Waterford, I have written a book for use in our schools, according to the principles of the "Direct Method" or rather should I say, the Brother in Waterford has written the book and I have done merely the drudgery portion in preparing it for the printer, making out the vocabularies, etc.²²

Fitzpatrick's main request was that McNeill look over the manuscript and give a written opinion whether the material was worth publishing. The Aids to Irish Composition was released, and so it is reasonable to presume that McNeill's opinion was affirmative. A letter of September 1907 has Fitzpatrick apologizing to McNeill for his neglect to send McNeill a copy.²³ In fact the production had taken longer than those done previously because the co-authors were living widely apart, and also because Brother Fitzpatrick was posted to CBS Sexton Street, Limerick, for the years 1904-6, and was heavily involved in teaching senior Intermediate classes.

Brother Jerome Fitzpatrick, 1878-1910.

By 1907 Fitzpatrick has been re-assigned to CBS Synge Street, Dublin, and commenced work on Irish-language resource material for primary school pupils. He developed a series of charts, with illustrations of everyday objects and situations. The Irish text was attached. The use of charts was not a new idea in itself in the teaching of language, but was a novelty for instruction in Irish at primary level. A manual was provided with the charts to assist teachers who had been brought up on more conventional methods.²⁴ The charts were trialled at the primary school at CBS Synge Street before being made more generally available.

Soon after the Aids to Irish Composition was finalized and published Fitzpatrick moved to writing a small inexpensive grammar book for beginners. Understandably the 351-page Irish Grammar which had been available after 1901 was worth buying only for students in Intermediate classes. The aim at this stage was to produce a much shorter and cheaper book for primary classes. This was published in 1908 and sold extremely well.²⁵ During these years Fitzpatrick in collaboration with Casey in Waterford prepared a booklet of eighty-nine pages: Aids to the Pronunciation of Irish, and also a 246-page Sequel to Aids to Irish Composition in 1907.²⁶

This extensive publishing programme in Irish language resource material under the name of "The Christian Brothers" - the actual author's name was not mentioned on the books - highlighted the work of the Brothers for the language revival to a very wide audience. Fitzpatrick himself was a reserved, intense personality, and reputed a revolutionary by other teachers at CBS Synge Street, Dublin.²⁷ One is reminded of the almost inevitably close relationship between language revival and advanced nationalism. As the Ulster Echo expressed it: Scratch a Gaelic Leaguer and you will find a Fenian no matter what he may call himself."²⁸

After Fitzpatrick's untimely death in 1910 he was accorded generous tributes in the Irish-Ireland press. A "young soldier of Erin has fallen" it was noted, and elsewhere he was named "a martyr if ever man did die for Ireland."²⁹ It was claimed that he had done everything possible to encourage the Brothers to teach Irish, had supported the GAA, the Irish industrial movement, and had instructed past students in Irish history at evening extension lectures. This past pupil explained:

Often as I listened to him on such occasions I felt my heart beat faster and the blood course more quickly in my veins as I heard him tell so graphically, yet so simply, of Sarsfield's ride or Emmett's death.³⁰

An Claidheamh Soluis, as a tribute to Fitzpatrick's work, sponsored a fund, the "*Brother Fitzpatrick Memorial Scholarship Fund*," to enable some young men, students of the Christian Brothers' Dublin schools, to attend free-of-charge summer schools in Gaelic-speaking areas.³¹

Brother Jerome Fitzpatrick died a young man, and his pioneer work in creating resource material for the study of the Irish language in schools was not fully appreciated until after his time. His books survived as useful classroom texts until the 1960's - a half-century after his death, and this is a fitting tribute to one who gave so much of his time and energy to the cause of the Irish language revival.

Notes:

1. O'Briain, L. "The Irish Revival and Modern Languages," in O'Connell School Centenary Record.. (Dublin,1928), p.82. Liam O'Briain was a member of the Citizen Army, involved in the 1916 Rising and the War of Independence. He eventually became Professor of Romance Languages at University College, Galway.
2. Listed in Appendix I to this thesis.
3. O'Buachalla, S. The Letters of P.H.Pearse. (Gerrards Cross,1980), p.446. "He helped largely in the production of all the Irish treatises published by the Institute during his lifetime." Hennessy,P.J. "Life of Brother Jerome Fitzpatrick," CBER (Necrology) 1911 (Dublin,1911), p.226.
4. Brother J. J. Fitzpatrick 1878-1910.
5. Kavanagh,P. "The Extraordinary Br. Jerome Fitzpatrick," An Reiltin Vol. 9 No.2. February 1955, p.1. An Reiltin, "The Little Star", was an Irish cultural magazine produced by the Christian Brothers between 1946 and 1965 to foster Irish-Ireland causes within the Brothers' schools. It was written entirely in Irish and its editor was Br. P. Kavanagh to whom I am indebted for making available the only full set which appears to exist. The translation is by Rory Leahy,Esq., Beech-park, Lucan, Co. Dublin.
6. Fitzpatrick to McNeill,24 November 1895. McNeill Papers. Ms.10905 Box 23, "Christian Brothers Grammar File," National Library of Ireland.
7. Kavanagh,P., op.cit., p.2.
8. Fitzpatrick to McNeill, 13 December 1900. McNeill Papers, Ms.10905 Box 23, Christian Brothers Grammar File, National Library of Ireland.
9. Fitzpatrick to Shortall, 17 April 1901. S/Section 4/4. O'Connell School Library, North Richmond St., Dublin. It is one of three letters shortall sent to Brother S.H. Butler, Assistant to the Superior General in 1912, two years after Brother Fitzpatrick's death. In a covering letter Shortall asked Butler for a teaching position in a Christian Brothers' School and outlined his services to the late Brother Fitzpatrick to support his case: " I am sending you some letters of the late Brother Fitzpatrick. At the time the Irish Grammar was going through the press, (and copies of which are enclosed). You will see that one of them is addressed from Dingle where he was spending his summer vacation,and to which address I used to forward the corrected proof-sheets of the grammar, bearing all expenses out of my own pocket."
10. Fitzpatrick to McNeill,28 January 1901. McNeill Papers. op.cit.
11. Fitzpatrick to McNeill, 8 May 1901. McNeill Papers. ibid.
12. Anon. "Christian Brothers" Irish Grammar - a Review," Irish Monthly, Vol. XXII, No.12. December 1901.
13. J.M. "Review Irish Grammar by the Christian Brothers," Irish Ecclesiastical Record, Vol.XI. Fourth Series, January to June 1902. (Dublin, 1902), p.381.
14. Irish People, 23 November 1901, p.5.
15. This copy of the Irish Grammar is in the O'Connell School Library.
16. Hickey to Walsh, 14 January 1901. Walsh Papers. 358/4 Priests,Brothers, Religious.D.D.A.

(NOTES) contd.

17. Certainly Fitzpatrick's premature death at the age of 32 from tuberculosis was due in part to excessive work in stressful conditions.
18. Fitzpatrick to Hyde, 3 May 1902. S/Section 4/4, O'Connell School Library, North Richmond Street, Dublin.
19. Fitzpatrick to Hyde, 12 June 1902. *ibid.*
20. Minutes of the Publications Committee, Gaelic League, 9 April 1903, Ms. 9806. N.L.I.
21. Kavanagh, P. "The Extraordinary Br. Jerome Fitzpatrick," *An Reiltin*, Vol.9 No.2, February 1955, p.3.
22. Fitzpatrick to McNeill, 10 December 1905. McNeill Papers, Ms. 10905, Box 23, Christian Brothers Irish Grammar, N.K.I.
23. Fitzpatrick to McNeill, 27 September 1907. *ibid.* In the O'Connell School Library is a copy of the Aids to Irish Composition which was used by the Easter Week Rising detainees in Lewes Prison during 1916/17. In the front and back covers of the textbook are 122 prisoners' signatures including those of Eoin McNeill, Eamon de Valera, Austin Stack, the Plunkett Brothers, Diarmuid Lynch, Piaras Beasli, the Cosgrave brothers and Sean McGarry.
24. Kavanagh, P. *op.cit.*, p.3.
25. Kavanagh, P. "The Extraordinary Brother Fitzpatrick", *An Reiltin*, Vol.9. No.2. February 1955, p.4.
26. *The Irish People*, 28 October 1905, p.7, carried the following review: "The number of Gaelic Booklets sent us for review gives evidence of exceptional activity on the part of our young Irish writers. Among the latest received are, *Aids to the Pronunciation of Irish*, and *A First Irish Grammar*, by the Christian Brothers..... Of these, *Aids to the Pronunciation of Irish* merits first place because of its scientific character and its general excellence. Its appearance is also very timely."
27. *ibid.* An obituary in *The Irish Nation and the Peasant*, 15 October 1910, p.I, called him "an extremist". Naturally with what was intended as a commendation.
28. *Eire-Ireland*, 21 November 1914, p.2. This magazine is quoting with satisfaction the epithet from the *Ulster Echo*.
29. *Irish Nation and the Peasant*, 15 October, 1910, p.I.
30. *ibid.*
31. Hennessy, P. "Life of Brother Jerome Fitzpatrick," *CBER (Necrology)*. (Dublin 1911), p.26. An *Claidheamh Soluis*, 4 November 1916, p.7. The fund had been begun in 1910, but for reasons not clear in the available evidence, was not finalized until six years later. *Sinn Fein*, 5 November 1910, p.I. *Sinn Fein*, 12 November 1910, p.I.

A TOWNLAND LIST FOR CO. KILKENNY

Compiled by the Sites and Monuments Record Office, Dublin 2. 1987.

To facilitate the computerization of the Sites and Monuments Record for Co. Kilkenny it was necessary to compile a townland list. No individual list had been published for the county previously. This list is taken from the 'Index to the Townlands and Towns, Parishes and Baronies of Ireland, 1851'. It gives the name of every Townland and and the Ordnance Survey 6" sheet on which they can be found.

It is hoped that the published list will provide a stimulus to placename and related studies as well as being a valuable topographical index to county Kilkenny.

Note: Because of changes in the county and townland boundaries since 1851, the list will not necessarily correspond in all cases with the current Ordnance Survey maps. This list includes some 'new' townlands denoted by an asterisk.

TOWNLAND NAME	SHEET NO.		
ABBEYGROVE	20	BADGERROCK	*28, 29
ABBEYLANDS*	46	BALIEF LOWER	12
ACRAGAR	9	BALIEF UPPER	8, 12
ACRAROE	22, 23	BALLAGH	18
ADAMSTOWN LOWER	13	BALLAGHCLONEEN	18
ADAMSTOWN UPPER	13	BALLALLOG	36, 37
AFADDY OR SILVERSPRING	42	BALLEEN LITTLE	9
AGHA	15	BALLEEN LOWER	9
AGHAMUCKY	6	BALLEEN UPPER OR BAUNMORE	9
AGHAVILLER	31	BALLEVEN	18
AGHCLARE	29	BALLILOGUE	33, 37
AGHENDERRY	22, 23	BALLINABARNEY	33
AGHINRAHEEN	22, 23	BALLINCLARE	40, 41, 43, 44
AGLISH NORTH	42, 43	BALLINCREA	40, 43
AGLISH SOUTH	42, 43, 45, 46	BALLINCURRA	42
AHANJURE NORTH	26	BALLINCURRA NORTH	42
AHANJURE SOUTH	26	BALLINCURRA SOUTH	42
ANNAGHS	41	BALLINCURRAGH	43
ANNALECK LOWER	25	BALLINLAMMY	40
ANNALECK UPPER	25	BALLINLAW	44
ANNAMULT	23, 24, 27, 28	BALLINLOUGH	42
ANNEFIELD	37	BALLINTARSNA	13
ANNFIELD	20, 24	BALLINTEE	31
ARCHERSGROVE	19	BALLINTESKIN	35
ARCHERSLEAS	19	BALLINTEA	40
ARCHERSRATH	19	BALLINTOBER	35, 39
ARCHERSTREET LOT	19	BALLINVA	31
ARDALOO	14	BALLINVALLY	15, 20, 21
AROBEG	40, 43	BALLINVA NORTH	40
ARBOY	19	BALLINVARRY	33
ARCLONE	39, 42	BALLINVARRY ENGLISH	33
ARDERRA	42	BALLINVARRY IRISH	33
ARDRA	5, 6	BALLINVA SOUTH	40
ARDREAGH	12	BALLINVOHER*	43
ARDSGRAUN	19	BALLYBEGH	17, 18
ASHGLEN OR GLENNAFUNSHOGE	28	BALLYBEG	37
ASHTOWN	35, 39	BALLYBEGGAN	31
ATATEMORE OR BLACKKEYS	43	BALLYBRAGHY	41
ATTATEENOE LOWER	26	BALLYBRASSIL	42, 45
ATTATEENOE UPPER	26	BALLYBRAY	31, 35
AUGHATUBRID OR CHATSWORTH	1, 2	BALLYBUR	23
AUGHKILETAUN	25	BALLYBUR LOWER	23
AUGHTANNY	19, 23	BALLYBUR UPPER	23
AYLWARDSTOWN	41	BALLYBUSH	26
AYRESFIELDS	19	BALLYCAEUS	25

BALLYCALLAN	18, 22	BALLYMARTIN	36, 40
BALLYCANNON	13, 18	BALLYMORRIS	40
BALLYCARRAN	14	BALLYMOUNTAIN	43
BALLYCARRAN LITTLE	14	BALLYMURRAGH	25
BALLYCLOVAN	22	BALLYNABOLEY	24
BALLYCLOVAN MEADOWS	22	BALLYNABOLEY	39, 42
BALLYCOAM	27	BALLYNACDOLLY	39
BALLYCLOCKSDOST	32	BALLYNACRONNY	34, 38
BALLYCOMMON	37	BALLYNAKILL	29
BALLYCOMY	10	BALLYNAKILL	40
BALLYCONNAUGHT	36	BALLYNALACKEN	5
BALLYCONRA	4, 5, 9	BALLYNALINA	19, 23
BALLYCONWAY	32	BALLYNALINAGH	34, 35
BALLYCRONY	37, 41	BALLYNAMETAGH	39
BALLYCUDDIHY	18	BALLYNAMONA	20
BALLYCUDDIHY	8	BALLYNAMONA	43
BALLYCURRIN	37, 41	BALLYNAMONA	41
BALLYDA	23	BALLYNAMONA	27, 28, 32
BALLYDANIEL	13, 14	BALLYNAMORAHAN	43
BALLYDAW	40, 43	BALLYNAMOUNTAIN	42
BALLYDONNELL	8	BALLYNARAH	40, 41
BALLYDONNELL	28	BALLYNARAH NORTH	39
BALLYDOWAN	32	BALLYNARAH SOUTH	39, 40
BALLYDOWEL BIG	13	BALLYNASCARRY (BUTLER)	12
BALLYDOWEL LITTLE	13	BALLYNASCARRY (GORE)	12
BALLYDUFF	25, 29	BALLYNASLEE	4
BALLYDUFF	32	BALLYNEALE	37
BALLYDUN	18, 19	BALLYNEARLA	42, 43
BALLYEDEN	37, 41	BALLYNOLAN	13
BALLYELLIS	8	BALLYNOONY EAST	36, 40
BALLYFASY LOWER	40	BALLYNOONY WEST	36, 40
BALLYFASY UPPER	40	BALLYNUNRY	33, 37
BALLYFEREEN	33	BALLYOGAN	29, 33
BALLYFLIUGH	30	BALLYOSKILL	5
BALLYFOILE LOWER	37	BALLYPATRICK	39
BALLYFOYLE	14, 15	BALLYPHILIP	13
BALLYFRANK	18	BALLYQUIN	40
BALLYGALLON	29, 32, 33	BALLYQUIRK	20
BALLYGEARDRA	31	BALLYRAFTON	14
BALLYGEGAN	32, 36	BALLYRAHAN	44
BALLYGLASSOOD	39	BALLYRAGGET	4, 5, 9, 10
BALLYGOREY	42, 45	BALLYREDDING NORTH	24
BALLYGORTEN	15	BALLYREDDING SOUTH	24
BALLYGOWAN (PONSONBY)	34, 35	BALLYREDDING WEST	24
BALLYGOWAN (READE)	30, 31, 34, 35	BALLYREDDY	37
BALLYGOWAN	39	BALLYRING LOWER	9
BALLYGOWNEY	9	BALLYRING UPPER	9
BALLYGREEK	40	BALLYROBERTS	23
BALLYGRIFFIN	43, 46	BALLYROBIN*	43
BALLYGUB NEW	33	BALLYRDE	13
BALLYGUB OLD	33	BALLYRDE	28
BALLYHACK	18	BALLYRDE (GRACE)	13
BALLYHALE	31, 32	BALLYRDE (MAHER)	13
BALLYHALL	26	BALLYROWRAGH	44
BALLYHENDRICKEN	19	BALLYSALLAGH	15
BALLYHENEBERY	38, 39	BALLYSHANE	32
BALLYHIMMIN	5, 10	BALLYSPELLAN	8
BALLYHIMMIN	35, 39	BALLYTARSNA	16, 21
BALLYHOBUCK	41, 44	BALLYTARSNA	36
BALLYHOMUCK	40, 43	BALLYTARSNEY	42
BALLYJOHNBOY	25	BALLYTOBIN	26, 27, 30, 31
BALLYKEEFE (E.O. KILMANAGH)	22	BALLYVALDEN	15, 20
BALLYKEEFE (E.O. TULLAGHANBROGUE)	22	BALLYVARRING	44
BALLYKEEFE BOG	22	BALLYVATHEEN	36
BALLYKEEFECASTLE	22	BALLYVERNEEN	41
BALLYKEEFE HILL	22	BALLYVOOL	32
BALLYKENNA	36	BALLYVDULERA or MOULERSTOWN	37, 40, 41
BALLYKEOGHAN	24	BALLYWAIRY	36, 40
BALLYKEOGHAN	40, 43	BALLYWALTER	22, 26
BALLYKIERAN OR FRANKFORD	8, 9	BANSE GLEBE	18
BALLYKILLABOY	43	BARNA	13
BALLYKNOCK	37	BARNACOLE	39
BALLYKNOCKBEG	40	BARNAVIDDAUN NORTH	25, 29
BALLYKNOCKMORE	35	BARNAVIDDAUN SOUTH	29
BALLYLARKIN	26	BARONSLAND (E.O. WOOLENGRANGE)	24
BALLYLARKIN LOWER	13	BARRABEHY	39
BALLYLARKIN UPPER	13	BARRACKHILL (BARTON)	19
BALLYLEHAUN	3, 4, 8, 9	BARRACKHILL (CRANESBOROUGH)	18, 19
BALLYLINCH DEMESNE	28	BARRAVALLY	30
BALLYLINE	22	BARRETTSTOWN	27, 31
BALLYLINNEN	5	BARRONSKNOCK	27
BALLYLOWRA	32	BARROWMOUNT	21, 25
BALLYLUSKY	40	BARTONSFARM	31
BALLYMACK (DESART)	22, 23	BAUN	14, 19
BALLYMACK (FLOOD)	23	BAUNANATTIN	31
BALLYMACK ILLAGILL	36	BAUNANISKA	9, 13
BALLYMARTIN	5	BAUNASTACKAUN	25
		BAUNATILLAUN	31

BAUNAVOLLABOY	27	BORRISHORE	12
BAUNBALLINLOUGH	8	BOVERSACRE	31
BAUNEEN	26	BRABSTOWN	18
BAUNEMON	27	BRABSTOWN	36
BAUNFREE	34	BRACKIN	10, 14
BAUNGARRIFF	18, 19	BRAMBLESTOWN	24, 25
BAUNGARRIFF	38	BRANDONDALE	29
BAUNGARROW	8	BRANDONHILL, GOWRAN	29, 33
BAUNLUSK	23	BRANDONHILL IDA	33
BAUNMORE	7, 8, 12	BREBAUN	34
BAUNMORE	20	BRENAR	39
BAUNNAGELIGE	40	BRICKANA	20
BAUNNARAHIA	18	BRISKALAGH	18
BAUNOGE	22, 26	BRITTAS	13, 18
BAUNREAGH	26	BRITTASDRYLAND	22
BAUNREAGH	30	BROADMRE	26
BAUNREAGH	27	BROWN MOUNTAIN	35
BAUNREAGH	34	BROWNSBARN	28, 32
BAUNREAGH	19	BROWNSFORD	32, 33, 36, 37
BAUNRICKEEN	8	BROWNSTOWN	13
BAUNSCHEHA	32	BROWNSTOWN	14, 19
BAUNTA	26	BROWNSTOWN (E.D. DYSARTMOON)	37
BAUNTABARNA	25	BROWNSTOWN (E.D. LISTERLIN)	37
BAUNTA COMMONS	26	BROWNSTOWN	35
BAURNAFEA	15	BROWNSTOWN	23
BAUNHUBBAMADDEREEN	31	BRUCKANA	7, 8
BAUNTANAMEENAGH	13	BULLOCKHILL	14
BAYSRAH (KELLS BY)	31	BURNCHURCH	23
BAYSWELL	7, 8	BURNCHURCH VIPER	23, 27
BEATIN	34, 35	BURNTFURZE	14, 19
BELLINE and ROGERSTOWN	38, 39	BURRELLSPARK	28
BELMOUNT*	43, 46	BUSHERSTOWN	41
BELVILLE	9	BUSHTAMEEN	27
BENNETTSBRIDGE (SHILLELOGHER BY)	23, 24	BUTLERSGROVE	21
BENNETTSMEADOW	26	BUTLERSWOOD	30
BIGBOG	19	BYRNESGROVE	5
BIGMEADOW	22		
BIGMEADOW	26	CAHERLESK	26, 27, 31
BIRCHFIELD	19	CALLAN NORTH	26
BIRCHWOOD	34	CALLAN SOUTH	26
BISHOP'S DEMESNE	19	CANNAFAHY	26
BISHOPSFURZE	14, 19	CANVARSTOWN	18
BISHOPSHALL	43	CAPPAPFAULISH	23
BISHOPSKNOCK	33	CAPPAGH	19
BISHOPSLAND	33	CAPPAGH	28, 29, 32, 33
BISHOPSLOUGH EAST	24	CAPPAGH	43
BISHOPSLOUGH NEWTOWN	24	CAPPAGH	41
BISHOPSLOUGH SOUTH	24	CAPPAGH	32, 36
BISHOPSLOUGH WEST	24	CAPPAHAYDEN	22, 26
BISHOPSMEADOWS	13	CAPPAHENRY	26
BISHOPSMEADOWS	19	CAPPAHENRY EAST	26
BISHOPSMOUNTAIN	40	CAPPALAUNA	26
BLACKBOG	35	CAPPASS	26
BLACKBOTTOM	13	CARRAN (E.D. DUNBELL)	24
BLACKSTAFF	26	CARRAN (E.D. BENNETTSBRIDGE)	24
BLACKWELL	24	CARRANROE LOWER	33, 37
BLACKWOOD	9	CARRANROE UPPER	33, 37
BLANCHFIELDSEBAG	17	CARRICKANORAN	33
BLANCHFIELDSLAND	19	CARRICKCLONEY	41
BLANCHVILLE DEMESNE	20	CARRICKINNANE	40
BLANCHVILLESKILL	20	CARRICKMERLIN	31
BLANCHVILLESFARK	20	CARRICKMOURNE	28
BLANCHVILLESTOWN	20, 24	CARRICKSHOCK COMMONS	31
BLEACHGREEN	19	CARRIGANURRA	43, 44
BLESSINGTON	28, 29	CARRIGATNA	31, 35
BLOSSOMHILL	43	CARRIGEEN	13, 14
BODAL	24	CARRIGEEN	15
BODALMORE	23	CARRIGEEN (E.D. JERPOINTCHURCH)	27, 31
BOG COMMONS	26	CARRIGEEN (E.D. KNOCKTOPHER)	31
BOGGAN	17	CASHEL	39
BOHERAGADDY	24	CASHEL	19
BOHERAWARRAGA	26	CASHEL or TOBERNAFAUNA	39
BOHERKYLE	13	CASSAGH	11, 15
BOHERKYLE	25	CASTLEBANNY	32, 36
BOHERMORE	29	CASTLEBLUNDEN	19
BOHERNASTREKAUN or KILLURE	21	CASTLECOLUMB	31, 32
BOHILLA	32	CASTLECOMER	5
BOLTON	26	CASTLECOSKER	32
BONNETSTOWN	14, 19	CASTLE ELLIS	20
BONNETSTOWN	14, 19	CASTLE EVE	26, 27
BOOLY	22, 23	CASTLEFIELD	24
BOOLYGLASS	35	CASTLEGANNON	35, 36
BOOLYSHEA	18, 19	CASTLEGARDEN	24, 28
BOOTSTOWN (CONNOR)	13	CASTLEINCH or INCHYDLAGHAN	19, 23
BOOTSTOWN (COX)	13	CASTLEKELLY	21
BORRISBEG	12	CASTLEMARKET	1, 5
BORRIS BIG	14	CASTLEMARKET EAST	1, 5
BORRIS LITTLE	14	CASTLEMARKET WEST	5

CASTLEMORIS	31, 35	COOLANIMOD SOUTH	36
CASTLETOBIN	22, 26	COOLAPOGE	22, 23
CASTLETOBIN EAST	26	COOLATOGHER	25
CASTLETOBIN WEST	26	COOLBAUN	6
CASTLETOWN	3, 8	COOLBRICKEN	14
CASTLETOWN	34, 38	COOLASHIN	9
CASTLEWARREN	15	COOLCULLEN	11, 15
CATSTOCK	40, 43	COOLCUTTIA	15
CATSTOWN	31, 35	COOLE	4, 5
CELLARSTOWN EAST	15, 20	COOLE	37
CELLARSTOWN LOWER	19, 20	COOLEEN	37
CELLARSTOWN UPPER	20	COOLEESHAL	22
CELLARSTOWN WEST	14, 15, 19, 20	COOLEESHAL BEG	13
CHARLESTOWN	43	COOLEESHAL MORE	13, 14
CHARTERSCHOOLAND	19	COOLEHILL LOWER	30, 34
CHERRYMOUNT	27	COOLEHILL UPPER	30, 34
CHRISTENDOOM*	46	COOLFARNAMANAGH	29
CHURCHCLARA	20	COOLGRANGE	14, 19
CHURCH HILL	23	COOLGRANGE	20
CLARABRICKEN	20	COOLGREANY	15
WARRENSTOWN	8	COOLHILL	33
CLARA UPPER	20	COOLIERIN	25
CLASHACOLLARE	26	COOLMARKS	15
CLASHACROW	13	COOLMEEN	31, 32, 35, 36
CLASHAROE	42, 45	COOLMORE	31, 35
CLASHAVAHA	26, 30	COOLNABRONE	25
CLASHDUFF	5, 10	COOLNABRONE	22
CLASHDUFF LOWER	10	COOLNACOPPOGE or COOLNAMBRISKLAUN	10
CLASHDUFF UPPER	5, 10	COOLNACRUTTA	3, 4, 8, 9
CLASHMAGRATH	20, 21	COOLNAHAU	36
CLASHWILLIAM (E.D. DUNBELL)	20, 24	COOLNALEEN	2
CLASHWILLIAM (E.D. GOWRAN)	20, 24	COOLNAMUCK	33
CLASHWILLIAM UPPER	20, 24	COOLNAPISHA	18
CLIFDEN COMMONS	20	COOLGE	26
CLIFDEN or RATHGARVAN	20	COOLDULTHA or MONEYNAMUCK	3, 8
CLINCAUN	31	COOLRAHEEN	11
CLINTSTOWN	9, 13	COOLRAHEEN NORTH	11
CLINTSTOWN	10, 14	COOLRAHEEN SOUTH	11
CLOGARALT	33	COOLRAINY	32
CLOGGA	39, 42	COOLRAINY	33
CLOGH	2, 6	COOLROE (E.D. GRAIGUENAMANAGH)	29
CLOGHABRODY	28	COOLROE	32
CLOGHALA (E.D. BENNETTSBRIDGE)	24	COOLROEBEG	32
CLOGHALA (E.D. KILFANE)	24	COOLSILLAGH	32
CLOGHARINKA	11	COONTRAGHT	22, 23
CLOGHASTY NORTH	25, 29	COORLEAGH	15, 16
CLOGHASTY SOUTH	25, 29	COPPANAGH	25, 29
CLOGHOGGE*	18, 19	CORBALLY	26
CLOGHPOOK	11, 15	CORBALLY	35, 39
CLOGHSCREGG	28, 29	CORBETSTOWN	10, 14
CLOGHGE	20	CORLDUGHAN	39, 42
CLOMANTAGH LOWER	9, 12, 13	CORLUDDY	42, 45
CLOMANTAGH (MOUNTGARRET)	8, 9, 12, 13	CORNYEAL	26
CLOMANTAGH UPPER	12, 13	CORRAGAUN (READE)	34
CLOMAMERY	33	CORRAGAUN (MORRIS)	34
CLOWARD	22	CORSTOWN	18
CLOWASSY	39, 40	COTTERELLSBOOLY	27, 28
CLOWCONEY	39, 42	COTTERELLSRATH	23, 27
CLONE	9	COTTRELLSTOWN	31
CLONE	31	COURTNABOGHILLA	25
CLONEEN	2, 6	COURTNABOOLY	26
CLONMORAN	19	COURTNABOOLY EAST	26
CLONMORE	42	COURTNABOOLY WEST	26
CLONTUBBRID	9	COURTSTOWN	18
CLONYGARRA	26	COX'S FIELDS	19
CLOONE	43	CRADDOCKSTOWN	12
CLORANSHEA	13, 14, 19	CRAIGUE	38
CLOVER	20	CRAMERSGROVE or GROVE	14
COALPITPARKS	31, 35	GREENKILL BEG	8
COALSFARM	23	GREENKILL MORE	8, 9
COAN EAST	6, 11	CROAN	31
COAN WEST	6, 11	CROAN	23
COLDHARBOUR	12, 13, 17, 18	CROGHTABEG (BUNBURY)	30
COLLEGEFARK	19	CROGHTABEG (COURTOWN)	30
COLUMKILLE	28	CROGHTENCLOGH	6, 11
COM	28	CROKERSHILL	19
COMMOGE	26	CRONEENLAUN	31
COMMON	31	CROUDGE	27
COMMONS	5	CROSSOGE	26
COMMONS	20	CROSSPATRICK	8
COMMONS NORTH	20	CROSSYBRENNAN	10
COMMONS SOUTH	20	CROWBALLY	24
CONDONSTOWN	35	CROWBALLY	36
CONYGAR	20	CROWHILL	9, 13
CONNAHY	10	CRUAN	30
COOLAGHFLAGS	30	CRUTT	1, 2, 5, 6
COOLAGHMORE	26, 30	CULLAUN	33
COOLALONG	26	CULLENTRAGH	33
COOLANIMOD NORTH	36	CURKACRONE	26

CURRAGH	22	EAGLESHILL	20
CURRAGH	30	EARLSBOG	13
CURRAGHBEHY	39, 40	EARLSBOG COMMONS	20, 24
CURRAGHDUFF	13	EARLSGARDEN	4, 5
CURRAGHKEHOE	18	EARLSGROVE	32
CURRAGHLANE	36, 37	EARLSLAND	26
CURRAGHLANE LOWER	25	EARLSQUARTER	24
CURRAGHLANE UPPER	25	EARLSRATH	36, 40
CURRAGHMARTIN	43, 46	ENNISNAG	23, 27
CURRAGHMORE	32, 33, 36, 37	ESKER	10
CURRAGHMORE	44		
CURRAGHMORE	35	FAHY	40, 43
CURRAGHNADIMPAIN	34, 35	FANNINGSTOWN	38, 39
CURRAGHSCARTEEN	18	FARMLEY	23
CURRAHILL LOWER	30, 31	FARNOGE	40
CURRAHILL UPPER	30, 31	FARNOGE EAST	40
CUSSAN	34	FARNOGE WEST	40
CUSSANA	45, 46	FARRANAREE	30
		FARRANMACEDMOND	42
DAIRYHILL	22	FARRANTEMPLE	33
DAMERSTOWN EAST	10, 11	FEATHALLAGH	15
DAMERSTOWN WEST	10	FIDDAUN LOWER	29
DAMMA LOWER	18, 19	FIDDAUN UPPER	29
DAMMA UPPER	18, 19	FIDDOWN	39, 42
DANESFORT	23	FIDDOWN ISLAND	42
DANESRATH	27, 28, 31, 32	FILBUCKSTOWN	42
DANGAN	28	FINNAN	5, 10
DANGAN	40, 43	FIRGROVE	32
DANGANBEG	27, 31	FIRODA LOWER or GLENMAGOOD	5
DANGANMORE	31	FIRODA UPPER	1, 5
DANVILLE	19	FISHERSGRAIGUE	29
DARBYSHILL	12	FLAGMOUNT NORTH	20
DARBYSTOWN	36, 40	FLAGMOUNT SOUTH	20
DAVIDSTOEN	43, 44	TEMPLEMARTIN	20
DEANSGROUND	19	FLEMINGSTOWN	41
DEERPARK	19	FLEMINGSTOWN	42, 43
DEERPARK	29	FLOODHALL or RATHDOOLERNY	27, 31
DEERPARK	40	FOREKILL	12
DEERPARK	22	FORESTALSTOWN	41
DERDIMUS	19	FOULKSCOURT	8
DERREEN	22	FOULKS RATH	26
DERRYLACKY	36	FOULKS RATH	10
DERRYNAMHINCH	31, 32	FOULKSTOWN	19, 23
DESART DEMESNE	22, 23	FOXCOVER	22
DICKSBOROUGH	19	FOYLALATURE	18
DIRTYSTEP	26	FOYLE NORTH	9
DONAGHMORE	10	FOYLE SOUTH	9
DONAGHMOR	19	FRANKFORT EAST	30
DONAGHMORE LOWER	8, 12	FRANKFORT WEST	30
DONAGHMORE UPPER	8	FRENEYSTOWN	15, 20
DONAGUILE	5	FRESHFORD	13
DOORATH	18, 22	FRESHFORD LOTS	9, 13
DOORNAME	42	FRIARSINCH	19
DOWLING	39	FURZEHOUSE	19, 23
DRAKELAND LOWER	19		
DRAKELAND MIDDLE	19	GALLOWSHILL	20
DRAKELAND UPPER	19	GALLOWSHILL	19
DREELINGSTOWN	18	GARDENS (ST. CANICE)	19
DRIMEEN	26	GARDENS (ST. JOHN'S)	19
DRIMEEN NORTH	26	GARDENS (ST. PATRICK'S)	19
DRIMEEN SOUTH	26	GARNAGALE	12
DRUMDOWNEY LOWER	44	GARRANAMAGH	9
DRUMDOWNEY UPPER	44, 47	GARRANBEHY BIG	37
DRUMERHIN	10, 11, 14, 15	GARRANBEHY LITTLE	37
DRUMGOOLE	5, 6	GARRANCONNELL	12
DUKESMEADOWS (ST. CANICE)	19	GARRANDARRAGH	32, 36
DUKESMEADOWS (ST. JOHN'S)	19	GARRANDARRAGH	40
DUKESMEADOWS (ST. PATRICK'S)	19	GARRANHALLOO	30, 34
DUNBELL BIG	20, 24	GARRANMACHENRY	30
DUNBELL LITTLE	24	GARRANNAGUILLY	5
DUNDARYARK	23	GARRANROBIN	30
DUNGARVAN (E.D. BENNETTSBRIDGE)	24	GARRANSTAN	23, 27
DUNGARVAN (E.D. TULLAHERIN)	24	GARRANVABBY	33, 37
DUNGARVAN GLEBE	24	GARRAUN	30
DUNGOLLY	42, 43	GARRAUN	19, 23
DUNINGA	21	GARRINCREEN	19
DUNKITT	43	GARRYDAGUE	9
DUNMORE	14	GARRYDUFF	20, 21
DUNMORE	14, 19	GARRYDUFF	35
DUNMORE EAST	14	GARRYGAUG	35, 39
DUNMORE PARK	14	GARRYHIGGIN	12
DUNMORE PARK	14	GARRYLAUN	3, 8
DUNMORE WEST	14	GARRYLEESHA	25
DUNNAMAGGAN EAST	27, 31	GARRYNAMANN LOWER	27
DUNNAMAGGAN WEST	27, 31	GARRYNAMANN UPPER	23, 27
DUNNINGSTOWN	14, 19	GARRYNAREA	38, 39
DYSART	28, 32	GARRYRICKIN	26, 30
DYSART GLEBE	10	GARRYTHOMAS	30

GAULSTOWN	10, 11	HERMITAGE	37
GAULSTOWN	43	HIGGINSTOWN	15, 20
GAULSTOWN	41, 44	HIGHWAYS	19
GAULSTOWN LOWER	13, 18	HIGHRATH	20
GAULSTOWN UPPER	13, 18	HILLEND	13, 18
GLASHARE	3, 8	HOLDENS RATH	19
GLEBE	5	HOLDENSTOWN	24
GLEBE	8	HOODSGROVE	37
GLEBE	28	HUGGINSTOWN	31, 35
GLEBE	27	HUNTINGTOWN	24
GLEBE	31	HUNTSTOWN	18
GLEBE	23		
GLEN	31	INCHABRIDE	10, 14
GLENBALLYVALLY	37	INCHACARRAN	40
GLENBOWER	35, 39	INCHAKILL GLEBE	10, 14
GLENCLOGHLEA	37	INCHANAGLOGH	34
GLENCOMMAUN	34, 35	INCHBEG	9, 10
GLENCOUM	25, 29	INCHMORE	13
GLENDINE	19	INCH MORE	9, 13, 14
GLENDONNELL	40	INISTIOGE	32, 33
GLENGRANT	45	ISLANDS	9, 10, 13, 14
GLENMORE	27, 28	ISLANDS	8, 12
GLENPIPE	36		
GLENREAGH	12	JACKSTOWN	28
GLENSANSAW	37	JAMESGREEN	19
GLENTIROE	37	JAMESPARK	19
GLINN	37	JAMESTOWN	41
GOLDENFIELD	18	JAMESTOWN	39
GOODWINGGARDEN	27	JENKINSTOWN	10, 14
GORTEEN	6	JERPOINTABBEY	28, 32
GORTEEN	25	JERPOINTCHURCH	28, 32
GORTEENARA	5	JERPOINTHILL	28, 32
GORTEENALEE	22	JERPOINT WEST	28
GORTEENAMUCK	8, 9	JOCKEYHALL	28
GORTEENS	43, 44, 46, 47	JOHNSWELL	15
GORTEENTEEN	18	JOINERSFOLLY	19
GORTNACURRAGH	26	JORDANSTOWN	16, 21
GORTNAGAP	17, 18	JULIANSTOWN	10
GORTNAGLOGH	30, 34		
GORTNASRAGH	26	KEARNEYSBAY	41, 44
GORTPHAUDEEN	26	KEATINGSTOWN	14, 19
GORTRUSH	39	KEATINGSTOWN	35
GOSLINGSTOWN	19, 23	KELLS	27
GOWRAN	20	KELLSBOROUGH	27
GOWRAN DEMESNE	20, 21, 24, 25	KELLSGRANGE	23, 27
GRAGARA	10, 14	KELLYMOUNT	15, 16, 20, 21
GRAIGAVINE	42	KILBALLYKEEFE	22
GRAIGUE	30	KILBLINE	24, 28
GRAIGUE (HARTFORD)	22	KILBRAGHAN	22
GRAIGUE (HAYDEN)	22	KILBRAGHAN	37
GRAIGUE LOWER	23	KILBRICKAN	26, 27
GRAIGUENAKILL	41	KILBRIDE	26
GRAIGUENAMANAGH	29	KILBRIDE	40, 41
GRAIGUEODLY	22	KILBRIDE GLEBE	26
GRAIGUESMEADOW	26	KILCOLLAN	10
GRAIGUESWOOD	9	KILCONNELLY	33
GRAIGUE UPPER	23	KILCRAGGAN	42
GRANGE	9, 10	KILCREEN (SHILLELOGHER BAR)	19
GRANGE	37	KILCREEN (CRANNAGH BARONY)	19
GRANGE	42	KILCROSS	32, 33
GRANGE	23	KILCULLEN	28, 32
GRANGECUFFE	23	KILCURL (ANGLESEY)	31
GRANGEFERTAGH	8	KILCURL (FERONSBY)	31
GRANGEHILL	20	KILDALTON	39
GRANGE LOWER	21, 25	KILDERRY	15, 20
GRANGE UPPER	21, 25	KILDRINAGH	12, 13, 17
GRANNY	43	KILDRUMMY	30
GREATOAK	22	KILFANE DEMESNE	28
GREATWOOD	22	KILFANE EAST	29
GREENHILL	13	KILFANE WEST	24, 28
GREENRIDGE	14, 15, 19	KILFERAGH	19, 20, 23
GREENVILLE	43	KILJAMES LOWER	28
GRENAN	28, 32	KILJAMES UPPER	28
GREVINE EAST	23	KILKEASY	31, 35, 36
GREVINE WEST	23	KILKIERAN	29
GRIFFINSTOWN	25	KILKIERAN	14, 15
GROGAN	40, 43, 44	KILL	2
GROVE	25	KILLAHY	12, 13
GROVE	20	KILLAHY	35
GROVE	23	KILLALOE	22
GROVEBEG	27	KILLAMERY	30
GUILKAGH BEG	36, 37, 40, 41	KILLANDREW	40
GUILKAGH MORE	36, 37, 40, 41	KILLAREE	14
		KILLARNEY	28
HAGGARD	40	KILLASPY	43
HAGGARD	27	KILLEEN	18, 22
HAGGARTSGREEN	26	KILLEEN	32
HARRISTOWN	35	KILLEEN	35, 36

KILLEEN EAST	25, 29	KYLEBEG	20
KILLEENS	33	KYLEBEG	19
KILLEEN JEST	25, 29	KYLE EAST	26, 30
KILLINASPICK	39, 42	KYLEMORE	37
KILLINDRA	31	KYLENASAGGART	18
KILLINNY	27	KYLENASKEAGH	22
KILLONERRY	38	KYLEROE	14, 19
KILLOSHULAN	8, 9, 13	KYLEVA	31, 35
KILMACAHILL	20, 21	KYLEVEHAGH COMMONS	22
KILMACAR	10	KYLE WEST	26, 30
KILMACOLIVER	34		
KILMACOW	43	LACKEN	18, 19
KILMACSHANE	32	LACKEN	25
KILMADEMUGE	14	LACKEN	19
KILMADUM	10, 14	LACKENDRAGAUN	31
KILMAGANNY	31	LAGHTBRACK	27
KILMAGAR	15, 20	LAKYLE	22
KILMAKEVOGE	41	LAMDGUE	30, 34
KILMANAGH	18, 22	LATES	18
KILMANAHEEN	24	LAVISTOWN	19, 20
KILMANAHIN	35, 39	LAWCUS	27
KILMINNICK EAST	26	LEAPSTOWN	14
KILMINNICK WEST	26	LEGAN	28
KILMOB or RACECOURSE	23	LEGGETSRATH EAST	19
KILMOGUE	35	LEGGETSRATH WEST	19
KILMURRY (E.D. KILFANE)	28	LEMONSTOWN	30, 31
KILMURRY (E.D. THOMASTOWN)	28	LENNAGHT	33
KILMURRY	43, 46, 47	LEUGH	13, 14
KILREE	27	LICKETSTOWN	45, 46
KILREE	23, 24	LINTAUN	22
KILRUSH	9, 13	LISEALLYFROOT	13, 18
KILTALLAGHAN	30	LISDOWNEY	4, 9
KILTORCAN	31, 32	LISDUFF	9
KILTOWN	5	LISMAINE	9, 10
KILTOWN	33, 37	LISHATEIGE	35
KILTRASSY	30, 34	LISNAFUNSHIN	10
KILVINGE	32, 36	LISNALEA	13, 18
KINGSLAND	20	LISTERLIN	36, 37
KINGSLAND	19	LISTROLIN	39
KINGSLAND EAST	13, 14, 18, 19	LITTLEFILED	10, 14
KINGSLAND WEST	19	LOAN	1, 2, 5, 6
KINGSMOUNTAIN or MYLERSTOWN	35	LODGE	9
KIRWAN'S INCH	14	LODGE DEMESNE EAST	9
KNICKEEN	34	LODGE DEMESNE WEST	9
KNOCKADRINA	27, 331	LOUGH	8
KNOCKANDODGUE	6, 10, 11	LOUGHBEG	27, 31
KNOCKANDRE	28	LOUGHBREEN	24
KNOCKANROE	28	LOUGHBOY	19
KNOCKANROE NORTH	28	LOUGHILL	1, 5
KNOCKANROE SOUTH	28	LOUGHILL	1
KNOCKARD	28, 32	LOUGHMACASK	19
KNOCKATORE	33, 37	LOUGHMERANS	14, 19
KNOCKAVALLY	22	LOUGHMOOLY	26
KNOCKBARROW NORTH	25	LOUGHSOLLISH	27, 31
KNOCKBARROW SOUTH	25, 29	LOUSYBUSH	19
KNOCKBODALY	29	LUFFANY	43, 44
KNOCKBRACK	28	LUFFANY	42, 45
KNOCKBRACK	40	LUGHINNY	12, 13
KNOCKBUTTON	30	LUSHKINNAGH	13, 14
KNOCKDAV	8, 12	LYONS	19
KNOCKEENBAUN	18, 22	LYRATH (E.D. KILKENNY)	19, 20
KNOCKEENGLASS	18	LYRATH (E.D. CLARA)	19, 20
KNOCKGLASS	34	LYRATH	20
KNOCKGRACE	14		
KNOCKLEGAN	23	MABBOTTSTOWN	35
KNOCKMAJOR	11	MADDOCKSTOWN	20
KNOCKMORE	35, 35, 39, 40	MAIDENHALL	24
KNOCKMOYLAN	35, 36	MAIDENHILL	19
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KNOCKNAGUFFOGE	11, 15	MALLARDSTOWN EAST	26, 27
KNOCKNAMUCK	13	MALLARDSTOWN GREAT	26, 27
KNOCKNEW	14	MALLARDSTOWN LOWER	26, 27
KNOCKOWN	13	MALLARDSTOWN UPPER	26
KNOCKREAGH	22, 26	MALLARDSTOWN WEST	26
KNOCKROE	18	MANSLESCOURT	36
KNOCKROE	9, 10	MANTINGSTOWN	30
KNOCKROE	30	MARGARET'S FIELDS	19
KNOCKROE	34	MARNELLSMEADOWS	19
KNOCKSHANBALLY	11, 15	MAUDLIN (E.D. KILMACAR)	10
KNOCKTOPHERABBEY	31	MAUDLIN (E.D. MUCKALEE)	10
KNOCKTOPHER COMMONS	31	MAUDLINSLAND	19
KNOCKTOPHERMANDOR	31	MAXTOWN	26
KNOCKWILLIAM	31, 32	MEALLAGHMORE	34
KYLE	31	MEALLAGHMORE LOWER	30, 34
KYLEADDIR	26	MEALLAGHMORE UPPER	30
KYLEANDANGAN	23	MELVILLE	40, 43
KYLEATEERA	26	MEMORY	31
KYLEBALLYNAMDE	13	MICHAELCHURCH	18, 19
KYLEBALLYOUGHTER	18	MIDDLEKNOCK	19

MILLBANKS	37	NEWTOWN	9, 13
MILL ISLAND	26	NEWTOWN	12, 17
MILLTOWN	25	NEWTOWN (E.D. ST. CANICE)	19
MILLTOWN	41	NEWTOWN (ST. JOHN'S)	19
MILLTOWN	43	NEWTOWN	10
MILLTOWN	35, 39	NEWTOWN	29
MINNAUNS	26	NEWTOWN	28
MOANAMOUGH COMMONS	26	NEWTOWN (IVERK BY)	43
MOANGARVE	26	NEWTOWN (IDA BY)	43
MOANKEAL COMMONS	26	NEWTOWN	31
MOANMORE	31	NEWTOWN (BAKER)	23, 27
MOANMORE COMMONS	26	NEWTOWN (SHEA)	27
MOANRDE	43	NICHOLASTOWN	5
MOANROE COMMONS	31, 32	NICHOLASTOWN	43
MOANTEENMORE	25, 29	NICHOLASTOWN	39, 42
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MOHIL	10, 14	OLDCASTLE LOWER	30, 34
MOLASSY	26	OLDCASTLE UPPER	30
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MOANABLANCHAMEEN*	17	OLDCOURT	35, 39
MOANABDUL*	30	OLDGRANGE	25, 29
MOANABRIKA	9, 13	OLDPARK	19
MOANABROGUE	13	OLDTOWN	8
MOANACHUNNA	31	OLDTOWN	9, 10
MOANADUBBAUN	27	OLDTOWN	27, 28
MOANAFRICA	14	OLDTOWN	23
MOANARCHE COMMONS	26	OLDTOWNHILL	18
MOANASSA	30, 31	OSSDRYHILL	15
MONAVADAROE	13	OUTRATH	19, 23
MONAVADDRA	22, 23	OWENSTOWN	23, 27
MONAVINNAUN	39	OWING	34, 35, 38, 39
MONAWINNIA	26		
MONREEN	25, 29	PADDOCK	23
MONREENAUN	9	PALMERSTOWN (CRANNAGH BY)	19
MONREENROE	6	PALMERSTOWN (SHILLELOGHER BY)	19
MONEYHENRY	40	PARKMORE	19, 23
MONEYNAMUCK (STOPFORD)	3, 8	PARKS	12
MONPHOLE	9	PARKSGROVE	4, 9, 10
MONYHEIGE COMMONS	31	PARKSTOWN LOWER	40, 41
MOONCOIN	42	PARKSTOWN UPPER	40
MOONHALL	20	PAULSTOWN	16, 21
MOONVEEN	45	PAWLERTH	26
MORTGAGE FIELDS	19	PENNEFATHERSLOT	19
MOUNTFINN	8, 12	PHYSICIANSTOWN	26
MOUNTSALE	18	PICKETSTOWN	13
MOUNTJULIET or WALTON'S GROVE	27, 28	PIGEONPARK	23
MOUNTLOFTUS	25	PLEBERSTOWN	32
MOUNTNEILL	45, 46	POLLAGH	18, 22
MOUNTMISERY*	46	POLLAGH	25
MOUNTMUGENT LOWER	15	POLLAGH	30
MOUNTMUGENT UPPER	15	POLLAGH	26
MOUNTSION*	46	POLLRONE	42
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MOYNE	10	PORTNAHULLY	43, 46
MUCK	22	PORTNASCULLY	42, 45
MUCKALEE	10, 11	POSEY	25
MUCKMEADADS	22	POTTLERATH	18, 22
MULLAUNATTINA	12	POULANASSY	40
MULLAUNGLASS	26	POULBOY	31
MULLENBEG	35, 39	POULGOUR	19
MULLENNAHONE	40, 41	POWERSTOWN EAST	25
MULLENNAKILL	36	POWERSTOWN WEST	25
MULLINABRO	43	POWERSWOOD	32
MULLINAVAT	40	PRIESTSVALLEY	29
MUNGAN	33	PROLOGUE	26
MUNGACODY	28	PURCELLSGARDEN	13, 14
MURTAGHSTOWN	44	PURCELLSINCH	19
		QUARRYLAND	19
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NARRABAUN NORTH	43	RADESTOWN NORTH	14
NARRABAUN SOUTH	43	RADESTOWN SOUTH	14
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NEWCHURCH	31, 35	RAHARD	40, 43
NEWENGLAND	13, 18	RAHARD EAST	40
NEWFARM	37	RAHARD WEST	40
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NEWLANDS	23	RAHEEN	27, 31
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NEWPARK LOWER	19	RAHEENDUFF	33, 37
NEWPARK UPPER	19	RAHEENDUFF	23
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RAHEENROCHE	24, 25, 28, 29	RUTHSTOWN	10, 14
RAHELTY	13, 18	RYELANES	23
RAHILLAKEEN	40		
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RATHAGLISH	40	SANDPITS	39
RATHALEEK	23	SART	13
RATHBANE	3	SCANLANSLAND	10
RATHBEAGH	9, 10	SCART	20
RATHBURN or RATHENMORE	20	SCART	24
RATHCASH	20	SCART	40
RATHCASH EAST	20	SCARTNAMEE	44
RATHCASH LITTLE	20	SCOTSBOROUGH	22, 26
RATHCASH WEST	20	SCREHAN	30
RATHCLEVIN	12	SEIXESLOUGH	19
RATHCLOGH	23	SESKIN	4
RATHCORRIG or RATHCUSACK	24	SESKIN	30
RATHCULBIN	27	SESKIN LITTLE	4, 9
RATHCULLIHEEN*	43, 46	SESKIN NORTH	4, 9
RATHCUBBY NORTH	42	SESKIN SOUTH	4, 9
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RATHDUFF	28	SHANBOGH UPPER	37, 41
RATHDUFF	27	SCANCASHLAUN	31
RATHDUFF (BAYLEY)	27	SHANGANNY	10
RATHDUFF LOWER	27	SHANKILL	16, 21
RATHDUFF (MADDEN)	27	SHEAFIELD NORTH	20
RATHDUFF UPPER	27	SHEAFIELD SOUTH	20
RATHEALY	13	SHEASTOWN	19, 20, 23, 24
RATHGARRY	1, 5	SHEEPSTOWN	31
RATHINURE	41, 44	SHEEPSTOWN	22
RATHKIERAN	42	SHELLUMSRATH	19
RATHKYLE	5, 10	SHESKIN COMMONS	22, 26
RATHLEEN	29, 33	SHORTALLSTOWN	27, 31
RATHLOGAN	8	SIMONS LAND	14
RATHMACAN	17, 18	SIDNHERMITAGE	19
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RATHNASMOYLAGH	40, 43	SKEAGHATURRISH	23, 24
RATHOSCAR	8	SKEAGHCROUM	12, 17
RATHOSHEEN	8	SKEARD	43
RATHPATRICK	3, 7, 8	SKEHANA	1, 5
RATHPATRICK	43, 44	SKINSTOWN	9
RATHPOLEEN	8	SLADE	26
RATHREAGH	3, 8	SLEVEEN	10
RATHSNAGADAN	33, 37	SLIEVECARRAGH	37
READSBARN	30, 31	SMARTCASTLE EAST	43
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REDACRES SOUTH	39	SMITHSLAND NORTH	43
REDBOG	21	SMITHSLAND SOUTH	19
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REDGAP	44	SMITHSTOWN	20, 24
REDHOUSE	22	SMITHSTOWN	24
REEVANAGH	11, 15	SMITHSTOWN (E.D. KILBEACON)	36, 40
REMEEN	18	SMITHSTOWN (E.D. JERPOINT WEST)	36, 40
REVIEWFIELDS	19	SMITHSTOWN LOWER	28
RICESLAND	31	SMITHSTOWN UPPER	28
RICKARDSLAND NORTH	40, 41	SPAHILL	8
RICKARDSLAND SOUTH	41	SPRINGHILL	14
RIDGE	12	SPRINGHILL	19
RIESK	18	SPRUCESHAY	27
RIESK	22	SRAGH	12, 17
RINGVILLE	44	SRAGHGADDY	20, 21
RINGWOOD	37	SRALEAGH	5
RIVERSFIELD	26	SRUGHAWADDA	30, 31
ROACHFOND	19	STAKALLY	25
ROBERTSHILL	19	STAMPSPARK	28
ROBINSTOWN	41	STANGS	20, 21
ROCHESTOWN	44	STONECARTHY EAST	27
ROCHESTOWN	39	STONECARTHY WEST	27
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ROGERSTOWN	31	STRANGSMILL	43
ROSBERCON	37	STRIPES	37
ROSCON	30	STROAN	24, 28
ROSSANENY (MORRIS)	30	SUGARLOAF HILL	19
ROSSANENY (READE)	30	SUGARSTOWN	24, 28
ROSSDAMA	18, 19, 22, 23	SUMMERSLANE	30
ROSSENARRA	31	SUNHILL	23
ROSSENARRA DEMESNE	31	SUTTONSRATH	14
ROSSINAN	40, 43	SWEETHILL	9
ROSSMORRE	22	SWIFTSHEATH	10
ROSSNANDWL	33, 37		
ROSSROE	28, 29	TALBOTSHILL	20
ROUGHFIELD	20	TALBOTSINCH	14, 19
RUPPA	28	TEMPLEMARTIN	20
RUSSELLSTOWN	4, 5	TEMPLEMARTIN	20

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TENTORE	9	WHITESCASTLE LOWER	31
THOMASTOWN	28	WHITESCASTLE UPPER	31
THREECASTLES	13, 14	WHITESLAND	26
THREECASTLES DEMESNE	14	WHITESWALL	3
TIBBERAGHNY	38, 39	WILDFIELD	11,
TIERMORE	43	WILDFIELD	11, 15
TIFEAGHNA (BROWNE)	9	WOODLANDS	19, 23
TIFEAGHNA (MDUNTGARRET)	9	WOODQUARTER	20, 21
TIKERLEVAN	29	WOODSGIFT	12
TINCARRAUN	37	WOODVILLE	21
TINCASHEL	12	WOOLENCRANGE	24, 28
TINCOUSE	25	AFADDY or SILVERSFRING	42
TINGARRAN	22	SILVERSFRING or AFADDY	42
TINNAKEENLY	25	SILVERSFRING or AFADDY	42
TINNAKILLY	39	GLENNAFUNSHOGE or ASHGLLEN	28
TINNAKILLY	22	CHATSWORTH or AUGHATUBBRID	1, 2
TINNAKILLY BIG	37	BLACKNEYS or ATATEEMORE	43
TINNAKILLY LITTLE	37	BAUNMORE or BALLEEN UPPER	9
TINNALINTAN	5	BALLINLAW	44
TINNAHOONA	26	FRANKFORD or BALLYHIERAN	8, 9
TINNAPARK	29	BALLYNAMONA	20
TINNARANNY	37	BALLYNEALE	37
TINNASCARTY	9	BALLYOSKILL	5
TINNASCOLLY	33, 37	BALLYTARSNEY	42
TINNASLATTY	4, 9	BALLYTARSNEY	42
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TINTINE	37	MOULERSTOWN or BALLYDULERA	37, 40, 41
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TOBEREREEBIA	18, 22	ST. MARYS PARISH	19
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TOMASCOTHA	10	BLANCHVILLESTOWN	20
TOMNAHAHA	25	BLESSINGTON	28, 29
TOOR BEG	10	BLESSINGTON	28, 29
TOOR MORE	5, 10	KILLURE or BOHERNASTREKAUN	21
TOORNAMONGAN	8	TOBERNAFAUNA or CASHEL	39
TOORTANE	2	INCHYOLAGHAN or CASTLEINCH	19, 23
TREANAREE	43, 44	RATHGARVAN or CLIFDEN	20
TRENCHAROSTOWN	13, 18	CLONASSY	40
TRENCHMORE	26, 30	COOLNAMBRISKLAUN or COOLNACPPDGE	10
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TULLAGHER	36, 37	RATHTOOTERNY or FLOODHALL	27, 31
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TULLAMAINE (FLOOD)	26	JORDANSTOWN	16
TULLANVOOLTY	8	KILBALLYKEEFE	22
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VIPERKELLS	23, 27	REDBOG	21
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WADDINGSTOWN	42	RIESK	22
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Old Waterford Society

Lecture Season

Lectures will be held in Garter Lane Art Centre, O'Connell Street, Waterford, commencing at 8.p.m.

1988:

- September 23rd: "Fota - what will be lost."
Mr. Richard Wood.
- October 14th: "General Sir William Butler, K.C.B. -
the Green Redcoat."
Mr. Fergus Dillon, member.
- October 28th: "The Bolton Family of Co. Waterford."
Mr. Julian Walton, member.

Enquiries regarding 'DECIES' to: Mr. Fergus Dillon,
"Trespan"
The Folly,
Waterford.

Membership of the Old Waterford Society is open to all. Subscription for 1988 is £7.00 and may be sent to: Mrs. R. Lumley
28 Daisy Terrace,
Waterford.
